"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday, warmer; Sunday fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,287. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY AGREES TO MODIFY SUBMARINE WAR, BUT INSISTS WE OPPOSE BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE; WILSON MAY WAIT TO SEE IF PLEDGE IS KEPT

VILLA LAIR FOUND BY SCOUTS, SAYS PERSHING REPORT

General's News from San Antonio, Mex., Gives Hope for a Changed Situation.

SCOTT AND OBREGON WAIT

Final Conference for Ratification of Agreement May Be Called for Today.

OFFICIAL ASSENT DELAYED

Five Americans Said to Have Been Murdered by Bandits in the State of Sinaloa.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 5.—Things were at a standstill today as far as the Scott-Obregon conferences were concerned, but from General John J. Pershing came a report that, if it proves true, may result in the withdrawal of the American troops sooner than has been expected. This was a report that Francisco Villa's hiding place had been discovered by cowboy scouts accompanying General Pershing's force. The report was sent to General Funston by General Pershing from San Antonio, Mexico, the advance base of the American expeditionary force.

There was no mention in General Pershing's report as to the locality of Villa's hiding place, but it is known that there are many caves in the mountains in the vicinity of San Antonio, and it is supposed that the trail has been found to one of these.

General Scott is ready to hold the final meeting with the Mexican War Minister, General Alvaro Obregon, to ratify Tuesday's agreement, having received final instructions from Washington. He sent Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Michie to Juarez today to announce this and inquire if the Mexicans were ready for the final meeting. Final word, however, had not been received from Mexico City, although General Obregon had received messages from there during the day, including one to the effect that Carranza had recovered from an attack of grip which had kept him confined to his rooms for several days.

No significance is attached to the delay. In official minds it is supposed to be caused by the length of time required for decoding General Obregon's long report and coding his instructions, and it is expected that instructions will be received in time for a final conference tomorrow.

General Scott is anxious to go to Columbus to inspect the expeditionary base and let it be known today that he would go if the final conference was not too long delayed.

The question was raised here today as to whether the German crisis might not be influencing the de facto Government in Mexico City to delay its final ratification in the hope of winning concessions while the German situation was so serious, but in Juarez this was denied.

Five Americans were murdered by bandits on a mining claim half-way distant between Rosario and Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, in the State of Sinaloa, an American mine foreman reported to Dr. J. W. Yard, an extensive mine-owner in that district, on arriving here today. He said one of the men was an American named Volner, and he did not know the names of the four others.

The body of P. H. Holly, who was murdered by Villistas at his ranch near El Rubio, after quitting General Pershing as a scout, was buried with a military funeral, attended by a detachment of the Sixth Infantry. His Mexican ranch foreman's body was buried at the same time as that of Holly.

Rolfe Sample, son of Major W. R. Sample, commandant at the Columbus, N. M., field base, arrived here today after driving a motor truck to Namiquipa and back. He reported that snipers were firing on motor trucks between the border and the base at Namiquipa, and that his truck had been fired on several times between Casas Grandes and Namiquipa, the Mexicans shooting from the tops of the rock cuts through which the trucks must pass.

General Obregon's big automobile ran into a Mexican messenger boy today breaking the boy's leg, struck and demolished a transfer wagon, and smashed into the rear of an automobile. A warrant for the arrest of the driver was issued.

A Cinco de Mayo (May 5) celebration was held in Juarez today, and General Obregon reviewed the troops.

WANT AMERICANS TO STAY.

Peons Fear Withdrawal Will Start New Reign of Terror.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH HEADQUARTERS PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 5, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—News of probable withdrawal of American troops has in some mysterious manner reached natives even at remote cattle ranches and farms, and has caused much nervousness among those of the peons inclined to be [deleted] who fear that if the Americans leave the country they will be punished for selling stolen beef and other supplies to "amigos de la patria."

A number have come into camp to ask if the story of withdrawal is true, and say they fear that if the Americans do not stay here now the anarchy

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Read "WHAT COULD GERMANY DO FOR IRELAND?" by James K. McGuire, the most timely and practical book of the hour. The cause and remedy of the Irish revolution. Wolfe Tone Company, Publishers, 220 West 42d St., New York. Price $1.—Advt.

Bark and Steamer Sunk by Submarines; Liner Fights Two U-Boats; Thinks One Sank

LONDON, May 5.—The British steamer Ruabon has been sunk by a submarine, according to Lloyds. The crew was picked up by the Italian steamer Misurata.

The French bark Le Pilier has also been sunk.

The British liner Clan MacFadyen has arrived in Gravesend from Africa somewhat damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed.

The steamer reports that the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action and hit the submarine several times, and, it is believed, destroyed it.

Three hours later another submarine fired a torpedo, but missed the Clan MacFadyen by a few feet.

The Norwegian schooner Mars, while bound for England with pit props, was stopped and burned by a German cruiser, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The crew was saved.

General Scandinavian opinion, the dispatch adds, is to the effect that German submarine warfare against merchant shipping is on the wane. This method of warfare is held to be responsible for the great rise in the price of steamship shares on the Stock Exchanges in the last few days.

Witnesses who testified today at an inquiry in Stockholm regarding the capture of the Danish schooner Olga by a German trawler, while en route from Halmstad to England in March, declared that the vessel was seized while in Swedish waters.

The Ruabon was a vessel of 2,004 tons and was owned by the Ruabon Steamship Company of Cardiff. The steamer was last reported at Lisbon on April 5, having arrived there from Penarth.

The Le Pilier was of 2,427 tons gross and was built at St. Nazaire in 1902. She was owned in Nantes.

FOUR MORE REBELS SHOT IN IRELAND

Death Sentences on Sixteen Others Commuted to Long Terms of Imprisonment.

DUBLIN NOW IS ORDERLY

Citizens Obey Soldiers Without Question — Provisions Rushed Into City from Country.

DUBLIN, May 5.—The following official communication was issued late yesterday afternoon:

Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan, and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning, after the sentence had been confirmed by the General commanding in chief.

Fifteen others sentenced to death had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude. They were: Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervyn, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNestry, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James G. McLinn, J. J. Reid, and John Williams.

Another prisoner, John McGarry, had his sentence commuted from death to eight years.

Two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years.

Only one shot has been heard in Dublin since late last night. The military authorities continue to destroy large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Law and order are better maintained today in Dublin than probably at any period in the history of the Irish capital. Before the recent disturbances the police were considered as an object for abuse by sections of the populace and even now under martial law their orders are obeyed with reluctance. A word from a soldier, however, commands instant respect, especially as it is supported by rifle and bayonet. No argument is offered by the people when they are told they must not pass a certain way. They just obey.

An army officer said today that he had been stationed in Dublin for many months and that he always had been the subject of disrespect from the lower elements of the population. Today, however, a passerby accidentally jostled him and at once apologized, much to his astonishment.

The effect of the martial law on the sobriety of the Dublin populace also is very marked. Saloons are allowed to open only between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and, in consequence, drunkenness has become rare if it has not entirely disappeared. In the evening at the approach of 7:30, when all civilians must be indoors, there is a general scamper to reach home, for no one is allowed to pass without a challenge. Then an explanation for tardiness is demanded.

The Lord Mayor and other city officials are working day and night in organizing the food supply and re-establishing the municipal services. Their difficulties have been increased by the lack of small currency and the closing of the banks, which prevents employers from drawing money to pay their laborers the wages due them. The poorer classes have still to be provided with food pending the reopening of workshops and factories, but committees in various districts hitherto have been able to supply all the more pressing needs with the aid of consignments of meat and other provisions from the surrounding country which are allowed to pass the military cordons without delay.

Who the Executed Rebels Were.

Friends of the four Irishmen who died before the rifles of a firing squad on Thursday morning say that Plunkett, Daly, Pearse, and O'Hanrahan were all young men, none of them being much over 30 years old. They were all of them highly intellectual, and were inclined to rather dreamers than practical men of affairs.

Joseph Plunkett, who was one of the seven signers of the Irish Declaration of Independence, was 25 years old, and had been editor of The Irish Review until it was suppressed last year by the British Government. He was also author of a book of poetry which he came to New York a year ago to get published, a venture wherein he was unsuccessful.

Concerning Plunkett, Thomas Macdonagh, another signer of the declaration shot last Wednesday, wrote the following letter in 1909 to a friend in this country:

"I have secured a private pupil for Irish. He is the son of Count Plunkett. He is a great student of genealogy and the like. He knows the ancient Egyptian language and out-of-the-way things. He has studied philosophy at Stonyhurst, England, under Father Maher."

Edward Daly, another of the rebels executed, is the nephew of John Daly, formerly Mayor of Limerick, who spent fifteen years in an English prison for Fenianism. Daly was 24 years old, and was the brother-in-law of Thomas Clarke, who was executed last Wednesday.

William Pearse was a sculptor 30 years old. He was a tutor at St. Enda's College, just outside Dublin, where his uncle, Patrick H. Pearse, the late President of the Irish Republic, was headmaster.

Michael O'Hanrahan was 30 years old. He was an organizer of the Gaelic

Continued on Page 4.

PAVLOWA TO LEAVE US.
The incomparable dancer makes her final appearance on Sunday in the season's most brilliant bill at the Hippodrome.—Advt.

ALLIED DRIVE NEAR, MARCONI PREDICTS

Inventor Expects a Terrific Attack on the Western Front, but Won't Forecast the Outcome.

WE ARE NOT WANTED IN WAR

But He Says Our Creative Power Would Be of Great Aid if We Did Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 5.—William Marconi, in a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, on his return from a six weeks' trip on the Continent, during which he had an opportunity to get into touch with the feeling of not only Italy but the other Allies, said that he found the idea prevalent everywhere that the Allies are soon to engage in the most gigantic struggle of the war.

"Since the failure of the German attack on Verdun," he said, "the feeling is that now is the psychological time for the Allies to strike. It must come soon, and we are likely to be in the thick of it before the Summer is over. At least, that is the feeling among those with whom I talked.

"What will be the outcome of the push by the Allies is hard to determine. It must be considered somewhat in the light of what the Germans were able to accomplish in their attempt to take Verdun. The Germans hurled against Verdun the mightiest force at their command, with fearful losses. When the Allies begin their effort to drive the Germans from the western front it must be taken as a certainty that the Allies are bound to suffer heavy losses of men, and that a tremendous supply of ammunition will be necessary to accomplish any gain whatever.

"There is no doubt that the Allies have the munitions, and that the men at their disposal are equal in a gigantic undertaking, but whether they will be able to dislodge the Germans to any appreciable extent is impossible to foretell. A spirit of supreme confidence exists in the allied ranks, and the men are eager for the strike to come.

"If they are unable to overwhelm the Germans, however, then the whole western front problem resolves itself into a matter of wearing the Germans down by exhaustion. How long it would take to do that no one can say. The war might go on for four or five years if there was no alternative but a struggle of attrition.

"The Germans seem to have plenty of spirit left, and as to ammunition there seems to be no lack, although the Germans alone really know how they are fixed as to a supply adequate to enable them to resist a persistent drive.

"As to Germany being violently depressed by its army's failure to accomplish their aim at Verdun I failed to hear anything that would make me believe it. It is difficult to analyze from the outside what is the attitude of the German people, but I am inclined to think they are as determined as ever to carry on the fight.

"The war lords, apparently, have not yet lost their grip on their German subjects. One hears of uprisings by the Germans, but so far as I am able to ascertain they are only sporadic outbursts, confined to isolated communities, and directed against some local authority rather than against the Government. In none of the outbreaks, so far as I know, has there been an apparent revolt against the German Government's control of the war. All this has to be considered in forecasting how long it would take to wear Germany down by war exhaustion.

"While I heard much talk of the likelihood of America getting into the war against Germany, the general opinion seemed to be in Italy as well as in the other countries that America would be able to do much more for the Allies by staying out. There is no disposition anywhere on the part of the people of Italy and the other nations to say that America ought to fight, but on the contrary the feeling is that it is up to the American people alone to decide their own policy without outside hints.

"If America does come in, it will mean that Germany will embark upon the most ruthless undersea campaign yet attempted. She would undoubtedly sink every character of ship on sight.

"How far she would get with it is another matter. America could have ships running between England and America convoyed by her war craft and it is quite likely we would hear of some stirring engagements at sea.

"It is quite natural to expect that America would not be able at the start of a war with Germany to supply munitions to the Allies as she has been doing the past year of the war, but that difficulty would soon be overcome by working the American shops day and night and turning all manner of factories into munition works.

"America is a wonderfully creative nation and to my mind she would find a way to be of tremendous aid to the Allies. She knows how to raise and train an army with incredible rapidity and it would not be many months before she would be sending trained soldiers by the boat load to fight with the Allies.

"Italy is doing her part in the war by keeping the Austrians hard at work on the border. Fighting in the Alps is extremely difficult, however, and progress is slow. The Italian army officers have often found among the prisoners many Germans fighting in the Austrian ranks.

"Russia appears to have caught her breath and without doubt will give Germany a terrific tussle along the Galician front when the Allies' push begins in the west. In fact, Russia is going to make trouble for Germany wherever the opposing armies face each other and the Russian activity is going to be a strong factor in the warfare of the next few months."

Mr. Marconi spoke of the wireless equipment in the allied armies as improving steadily, so that the different armies were able to keep in the closest touch. He said that wireless telephony on the battlefield had passed beyond the experimental stage.

BOSCA-ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

REPLY NOT OUT IN BERLIN

But the Lokal-Anzeiger, Apparently Inspired, Praises Its Tone.

AND HOPES FOR ACCEPTANCE

Thinks the Concessions to Us Are Such as the Dignity of the Empire Demands.

BRITISH COMMENT SEVERE

Document Is Denounced as a Humbug and Solely Designed to Gain Time.

BERLIN, May 5, (via London.)—The German answer to the American Government's note with regard to Germany's submarine warfare has not yet been published here, and the newspapers generally refrain from any attempt to anticipate its contents or to forecast the consequences which may follow. The Lokal-Anzeiger, however, prints the following significant comment:

"Judging by what we have been able to learn concerning the spirit of the German answer to America, we cherish the expectation that the sense of justice of the American people which was emphasized in the American note will come into its own.

"The concession made by Germany in this connection is naturally as the dignity of the empire demands, solely born out of the consciousness of German strength, German successes, and the justice of our cause. The German standpoint can less be subjected to just criticism because of the fact that to the best of our knowledge it rests upon the basis of written international law and humanity repeatedly emphasized by America."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Our investigations, made after the note was delivered, show that political circles cherish the hope that a conflict with America will be avoided."

LONDON PAPERS SCOFF AT VON JAGOW NOTE

Severe Language Used in Stigmatizing the "Humbug" They See In It.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6.—The interest with which Germany's reply to the United States was awaited here could hardly have been exceeded in America.

All the evening newspapers yesterday printed the note prominently by sections in successive editions. The greatest curiosity was expressed as to the reception of the note by the United States.

The morning newspapers, almost without exception, print editorials on the note and express more or less decided opinions on it.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The purpose of the long rigmarole is simply to gain time. It adduces no new argument, it cites no unfamiliar fact or fable, it makes no offer to the United States, except on terms which render it valueless.

"We are told that the German Chancellor met the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in secret session and explained his policy, and the German stage manager does his best to create the impression that Berlin is offering wonderful sacrifices in its profound desire to conciliate Washington. In their sleeves, no doubt, the performers of this cynical play acting are laughing at the idiotic Yankees and speculating whether the Wilson Administration will be put off once more by shadows and words."

"It can only mean a break between America and Germany," says The Daily News. "The phraseology of the German reply, which manifestly was designed to impress the German people with the justice of their cause and to throw the onus of hostile action on America, is in itself sufficient in its oblique but calculated effrontery to impel the Government of a powerful and independent people to action.

"The essential fact is that America's specific demands are at every point either completely evaded or yet by a concession so emasculated by the condition on which it hangs as to be approximately a flat refusal. On a plain reading the German note is a on possumus, nad on plain reading the American note foretold a break in diplomatic relations as a result of a non possumus."

The Express characterizes the German reply as "insolent, cynical, and disingenuous," and calls it an ultimatum "because it means that unless the United States attempts to force the Allies to raise the siege of Germany, Germans will continue to kill haphazard."

The Express goes on: "It is humbug and an insult to American intelligence. We have broken no international law, but have proceeded according to the recognized custom of war and paid every possible regard to the property

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Text of Germany's Reply to Our Note.

BERLIN, May 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered yesterday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of Feb. 8, 1916.

The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals. In reaching its decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible noncombatants against the horrors of war.

But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German Government. For in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German, but the British, Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of noncombatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and noncombatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity, which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare, are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved, and who by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation.

The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war.

The German people knows that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist, against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But, as matters stand, the German people is under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German Government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after twenty-one months of the war's duration the submarine question, under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States, were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

> In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Accordingly, the German Government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government Dec. 28, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915.

Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American Ambassador assurances of highest consideration. VON JAGOW.

DIPLOMATIC BREAK AVERTED

Germany's Note "Irritating but Acceptable," First View at Capital.

NEW ORDER TO U-BOATS

Must Apply General Rules of Visit and Search with Safety of Lives.

CABINET VERDICT WITHHELD

President to Give No Decision Until He Has Studied the Official Text of the Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—"Irritating but acceptable." That is the Administration's first view of the German response to the demand of the United States that the Imperial Government immediately declare and effect an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare.

The Administration is willing to construe the new instructions to German submarine commanders, which are disclosed in the response of the Imperial Government, as compliance with the American demand for a declaration that the objectionable methods of submarine warfare be abandoned. If the declaration is made effective by a cessation of illegal submarine practices the two Governments will continue on good relations.

The foregoing furnishes the gist of a tentative conclusion reached by President Wilson and his Cabinet during a session that lasted for more than two hours today. The unofficial press translation of the German note was laid before the President and his advisers a few minutes after they assembled in the Cabinet room of the White House at 11 o'clock and was read at the meeting. Technically, no decision as to a course of action by the United States Government was reached, but practically, judged by the agreement of opinion among the President and the members of his Cabinet, the position of the United States will be to regard the German answer as a compliance with the demand of this Government. When the Cabinet adjourned it was with the understanding that each member should read and study the text of the German communication with a view to forming a matured opinion by the time of the next Cabinet session. The next regular meeting day of the Cabinet is Tuesday, May 9.

May Not Reply.

As the situation is understood upon the basis of information gathered after the Cabinet meeting, there will be no break in diplomatic relations between the two powers so long as Germany refrains from resuming illegal attacks upon merchant vessels, belligerent as well as neutral, armed as well as unarmed. Whether a formal response will be made to the German Government's note has not been determined. It was indicated at the Cabinet meeting today that a response might not be necessary, and that the only course essential for the United States to take would be negative—that is, to wait and see if the German Government was living up in good faith to the instructions issued to submarine commanders as the United States chose to construe those instructions.

The State Department announced tonight that it had received the official text of the German note which had been before the Cabinet in unofficial form as transmitted in press dispatches from Berlin. Copies of the official text will be laid before the President and his Cabinet for reading and study and a formal determination as to the attitude of this Government probably will be made known by Sunday, the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania.

The President and his Cabinet advisers were irritated and acknowledged it to themselves, over the language employed by the German Government in answering the American communication of April 18, demanding an abandonment of present methods of German submarine warfare. But they were willing to adopt the charitable view that this irritating language was used by Germany mainly for German consumption. That this view was correct was practically evident from information received by the State Department from James W. Gerard, the Ambassador to Germany, concerning his conferences with Emperor William.

Kaiser Explains Note.

Mr. Gerard sent a long report in regard to his conversations with the Kaiser. Emperor William had expressed great friendship for the United States and a desire that the two Governments continue on amicable terms, but he told the American Ambassador that German public opinion must be considered in making any concessions to this Government concerning the conduct of German submarine warfare. It was apparent from what the Kaiser said that the Imperial Government believed it must so word its answer to the United States that the German people would not feel that their Government had been forced to modify the rules under which submarines had been operating. Submarine warfare against merchant vessels as conducted in accordance with the

practices to which this Government has taken serious exception is very popular with the German people, and it is understood that the Kaiser emphasized this point in what he said to Mr. Gerard.

To a great extent the statements of the Kaiser tended to soften the irritating language employed by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs in his response to the American demand. The Kaiser gave Mr. Gerard the impression that Germany would go to great lengths to avoid a break with the United States, and that the German note must be construed in the light of this feeling. It is gathered that the attitude of friendliness and desire to avoid a break shown by the Kaiser had its effect upon the conclusion of the President and the Cabinet at their meeting today that the German note should be accepted as a compliance with the demand of this Government.

No comment was obtainable from responsible officials as to whether this Government would respond to the expression of confidence contained in the German note that the United States would "now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war as are laid down in the notes present by the Government of the United States to the British Government Dec. 26, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915." It was recalled, however, that the United States had heretofore refused to recognize the right of Germany to make any promise contingent on certain action by one of Germany's enemies and had shown resentment of an attempt on Germany's part to point out the duty of the United States to another nation.

The conclusions reached by the President and the Cabinet in their interpretation of Germany's answer may be stated as follows:

1. Germany is very anious to void a break with the United States.

2. Germany is equally anxious to mollify her own people with respect to dealings with the United States on the submarine issue.

3. Germany wishes the United States to construe the new instructions to submarine commanders as a full compliance in good faith with all that the United States demands.

4. The only question that remains is whether Germany will live up to the letter and spirit of the instructions to submarine commanders, and this can be determined only by waiting for developments.

5. For the time being, at least, the illegal warfare against merchant vessels on the high seas will be discontinued, and as long as this condition exists the United States Government will have no quarrel with Germany.

Language of Note Irritating.

The reading of the first portion of the note did not create a pleasant impression in the minds of the President and his advisers gathered around the Cabinet table. They were irritated over its language, the first cause of irritation being the sentence to the effect that the German Government must "emphatically repudiate" the assertion of the United States that the sinking of the channel liner Sussex "is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations by German submarine commanders." The language quoted is taken from the unofficial translation of the German note.

The admitted feeling of irritation is supposed to have been due also to ironical references to the sentiments of humanity expressed by the President with regard to the victims of submarine warfare while not extending them to those who are suffering by reason of the "avowed intention of the British Government" to starve "many millions of women and children" of the Central Powers.

There was dissatisfaction also with the concluding portion of the German note, which suggested that if the United States did not succeed in forcing the Entente Allies to lift their ban on foodstuffs "the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of action." This plainly meant, according to the official view here, that Germany's agreement to comply with the American demand was contingent on the success of efforts by this Government to bring about the abandonment of the British blockade. The United States Government is averse to accepting any conditions indicating that the change in objectionable methods of submarine warfare is temporary and not permanent. But against this qualification the Cabinet, it is understood, placed the new orders to submarine commanders, which, taken alone, were interpreted as being a compliance with the insistence that Germany should immediately declare an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare.

Weighs New Submarine Order.

To understand the tentative conclusions reached by President Wilson and his Cabinet today it is necessary to have in mind the instructions issued by the German Government to submarine commanders, which, as given in the unofficial translation of the German note, read as follows:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning, and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

Elsewhere in the note it is intimated that Germany's prior instructions to submarine commanders were the same as the new instructions except that the prior instructions did not apply to belligerent merchant ships encountered within the limits of the naval war zone off the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, prescribed by Germany in the order of February, 1915. But the Cabinet, it is understood, decided that the new orders should be construed as apart from any previous orders and this construction, as outlined by the opinions expressed at the Cabinet meeting, may be set forth as follows:

The German Government, in its new orders to submarine commanders, acknowledges the obligation of visit and search, upon which the United States insists.

The German Government applies the obligation of visit and search upon submarines.

The German Government does not qualify the obligation of visit and search by applying it merely to liners, meaning passenger vessels.

As stated by the German Government, its obligation to observe the rule of visit and search applies to freight vessels and is applicable also to merchant vessels, passenger and freight, armed as well as unarmed.

The German Government recognizes the principles of international law with regard to the treatment of merchant vessels, and does not qualify this recognition by a statement that it means the German interpretation of international law which would permit the sinking of an armed merchant vessel without giving warning or permitting those on board to escape to places of safety.

Recent Blockade Slurs.

This is the spirit in which President Wilson and his Cabinet are understood to have construed Germany's response. They choose to cast aside other suggestions on the ground that they were intended for German consumption and that they must be overlooked, irritating as they were, in the interest of accomplishing the result for which the United States has been contending for so long.

The "slams" at the United States for its failure to compel Great Britain to abandon the blockade which this Government has declared to be illegal were responsible, in part, for the irritation shown at the Cabinet meeting. But it was felt that the United States Government could afford to overlook these in the light of the apparent diplomatic victory gained by causing the German Government to issue new instructions to submarine commanders that seemed on their face to concede everything that was demanded by the Administration.

It was not overlooked as a significant thing that twice in the German note the Imperial Government showed that it believed a break in diplomatic relations with the United States would result in war. At one place in the German note this statement occurs:

"If the German Government nevertheless is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged."

A little further on in the note the German Government suggests that the controversy over submarine warfare might "take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations." It is evident from these statements that the German Government is in accord with the opinion in Washington official circles that a break in relations would be merely preliminary to a resort to hostilities.

Long Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet did not adjourn until after 1 o'clock. At the time the meeting began with President Wilson at the head of the long mahogany Cabinet table the full text of the German note had not been received at the Washington office of The Associated Press. But the last pages of it came soon thereafter and were hurried to the White House and sent into the Cabinet room.

Scores of newspapermen surrounded Cabinet officers as they left the Executive Office Building and asked for information as to the attitude the Government would take toward Germany. The Cabinet officers declined to discuss the matter or to make any statement whatever. They indicated that an agreement had been reached to preserve absolute silence with respect to the critical situation until after the official text of the German note had come to the State Department and opportunity had been given to study it.

The diplomatic reception room of the State Department was crowded with newspapermen at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Secretary Lansing's usual hour for receiving them. The Secretary of State was asked many questions in regard to the Administration's interpretation of the German communication. He declared at the outset that he would make no statement whatever.

"I will not say a word," he said, "until I see the official text."

Want Action, Not Words.

Mr. Lansing added that he did not want to discuss the note at all. One high official of the Government in a position to speak with authority answered some of the questions put to him by newspapermen. He said that effecting an abandonment of present German methods of submarine warfare such as was demanded by the United States must be by action and not by words. It was brought out that this statement was meant to convey the idea that the good faith of Germany in her future conduct of submarine warfare would not be construed by what was said in the note, but by the performances of her submarines.

To the question this official said: "If Germany complies with our demand that she declare and effect an immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, we, of course, will be glad to discuss any phase of the submarine controversy that Germany may bring forward. But there must be no illegal submarine warfare while the discussion is in progress."

Few Senators had anything to say on the German note. oMst of them said they had not read it, had not read all of it, or had not had time to gover it carefully. It was evident, however, that no cause for an immediate break was seen and that the feeling of suspense was greatly relaed. Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Borah of Idaho, prominent Republican members, begged to be ecused from commenting now.

Mr. Walsh of Montana, a prominent lawyer of the Senate, said the note seemed measurably to comply with the American demands. The United States, he said, had demanded the immediate abandonment of the present methods of German submarine warfare and the German order directing that abandonment might be assumed to have been issued in good faith. The German references to the British blockade, which the United States has consistently refused to discuss with Germany, he said, might be regarded as irrelevant.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, author of the resolution advising the executive to warn Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, said: "The people had hoped that the controversy would be definitely closed by this note. It appears, however, to be left slightly ajar."

Break at Least Postponed.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Germany's note has postponed, if it actually has not averted, a diplomatic break with the United States.

President Wilson will make the decision after he has read the official text which reached the State Department late tonight by cable from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. It will be decoded in time to lay it before the President tomorrow morning.

It was stated authoritatively after the Cabinet meeting today that if the official text bore out the unofficial version transmitted in today's Berlin news dispatches, Germany's assurances undoubtedly would be accepted, and before taking another step the United States would await the fulfillment of the latest promises.

In such case the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare. President Wilson is described by those close about him as being in a position where he cannot question the good faith of Germany's assurances, which must stand or fall by the future conduct of her submarine commanders.

The United States does not know how Germany's new instructions to submarine commanders compare with previous instructions which were issued on the demand of President Wilson. Secretary Lansing said today that it was possible the State Department might ask for official copies of the old orders.

The newest orders, however, apparently are regarded as meeting the President's demand for a declaration of an abandonment of the present tactics of submarine warfare. Officials seem agreed that the President's demand that Germany also "effect" such an abandonment only could be answered by time.

Under such circumstances some officials feel the threatened break will not come at this time; another set is convinced that Germany's apparent determination to make the fulfillment of her promises conditional upon the success of the President's negotiations with Great Britain warrants the severance of diplomatic relations.

Congress took the note quietly, and, although a variety of views were expressed, the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of leaving the situation in the hands of the President. On the surface there was no sign of activity in the group which has been working to prevent the President pressing the situation to the point of a diplomatic rupture.

LUTHERANS OPPOSE WAR.

Urge Our Government to Keep Out of European Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 5.—The Rev. Frederick W. Schott, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of this city, today made public resolutions adopted at a meeting of the New Jersey Conference of the New York Ministerium of the Lutheran Church in America protesting against any act which might embroil the United States in the European war. The resolutions, addressed to the press are as follows:

"We, the undersigned, as representatives, and authorized by unanimous vote of the New Jersey Conference of the New York Ministerium of the Lutheran Church in America, emphatically protest against any act which might, under the existing circumstances, embroil our country in the European war, for we are convinced that a participation on no better grounds than so far advanced would be nothing less than a crime.

"We, therefore, as loyal citizens of the United States, urgently request you as our representative to use all your influence to keep our nation out of the European war."

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE'S VIEW.

Demands Not Met, but Germany Is Justified, Says A. L. Benson.

Allan L. Benson of Yonkers, Socialist candidate for President, gave the following opinion on the German note last night:

"The German note simmers down about to this: that Germany in her submarine warefare will at once go back to the rules of international law and will continue to abide tby them provided Breat Britain will go back to and abide by the rules of international law in her blockade. I do not regard this as a compliance with President's demands, but I do regard it as a just position for Germany to take. I doubt if the President will see fit to sever relations, and if he should, I doubt if Congress would be quick to seize upon a technical violation of the law to declare war."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS ON THE GERMAN NOTE

The following is a summary of opinions of representative newspapers of the United States on the German note:

Disapprove.

New York Herald.
New York World.
New York Tribune.
New York Journal of Commerce.
New York Globe.
New York Telegram.
Albany Journal.
Poughkeepsie Evening Star.
Watertown Times.
Syracuse Herald.
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
Troy Record.
Buffalo Commercial.
Boston Traveler.
Manchester (N. H.) Union.
Springfield (Mass.) Union.
Providence (R. I.) Bulletin.
Worcester Gazette.
Ne wHaven Register.
New Haven Journal and Courier.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
Philadelphia Inquirer.
Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.
Paterson Press-Guardian.
Roanoke (Va.) World-News.
Atlanta Journal.
Louisville Courier Journal.
Savannah (Ga.) Press.
Macon (Ga.) News.
Raleigh (N. C.) Times.
Asheville (N. C.) Times.
Columbia (S. C.) Record.
Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.
Tampa (Fla.) Times.
Columbia (Ohio) Dispatch.
Toledo Times.
Des Monies Capital.
Atchison Globe.
Pueblo (Col.) Star Journal.
San Antonio (Texas) Light.
Walla Walla (Wash.) Bulletin.
Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.
Albuquerque (N. M.) Herald.
Oklahoma City Times.
Muskogee (Okla.) Times Democrat.

Approve.

New York Sun.
New York American.
New York Evening Post.
New York Evening Sun.
New York Evening Mail.
New London, (Conn.,) Day.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.
Baltimore News.
Baltimore American.
Chicago Tribune.
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
Ogden, (Utah,) Standard.
Oakland, (Cal.,) Tribune.
St. Paul, (Minn.,) Dispatch.
Fort Worth, (Texas,) Star Telegram.
Boston Post.
Hartford Courant.
Boston Herald.

Non-Committal.

New York Press.
Philadelphia Press.
Boston Transcript.
Hartford Times.
Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.
Baltimore Sun.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.
Cincinnati Times Star.
Duluth Herald.
Detroit Journal.
Meriden (Conn.) Record.

NEW YORK CITY.

Approves the Note.

Insists on No Conditions.

From The New York World.

All that part of the German reply which contemplates an alliance between Germany and the United States to break a British blockade that Germany herself cannot break is impossible. It is unthinkable. To grant it would put a stain on the honor of the United States that could never be erased.

What Germany has yielded she must yield in obedience to law, not for the expected benefits of barter. That and that alone must be the American attitude. "Immediate abandonment" is what the President demanded, and "immediate abandonment" it must be, without condition and without qualification.

Note Averts a Calamity.

From The Sun.

The note had to be written not only as a reply to a specific demand of the American Government, but also with a view to the satisfaction of national pride and a very exacting natural sentiment at home.

The tone is manifestly intended for Berlin; the substance for Washington. The Administration may well concentrate its attention upon the essential fact, and that fact is that an immeasurable and apparently imminent calamity has by Germany's act been averted without the obliteration of a single bright band in the spectrum of this Republic's honor.

Break Seems Bound to Come.

From The New York Herald.

There are two things that he (President Wilson) can do. One is to sever diplomatic relations with Germany immediately. The tone of the note in itself would be justification for that. On the other hand, he can sit down and wait. He will not have to wait long. There is no way out of the difficulties of the United States with Germany except through Germany abandoning its illegal use of the submarine. This it will not do. The break must be bound to come in the very nature of things. It would perhaps be better to have it come now.

From The New York Tribune.

Mr. Wilson can do but one thing. He must break off relations with the Imperial German Government without delay and without hesitation. The recall of Gerard, the dispatch of Bernstorff to his own country—these are the things that we can no longer postpone. They are the least that can be done: they may well be but the beginning—but they must be done.

From The New York American.

We are bound to admit that all this [the terms of the German note] seems to us to be reasonable on the part of Germany and essential to our own honesty, sincerity, and self-respect.

As we said the other day, the homely proverb that what is sauce for the German goose must be sauce for the British gander applies exactly to the situation.

Germany has yielded to our demands. Now make England obey international law and respect our rights.

Any other course will convict us in the eyes of the world of maintaining a sham neutrality.

Any other course will put us in the wrong and put Germany in the right.

Any other course will be a square denial of fair play.

Conditional Compliance.

From The New York Press.

As long as Germany lives up to her new order to submarine commanders, * * * this Government will have what President Wilson has demanded. * * * But if or when the German Government does change its order to submarine commanders, or does permit them to violate the order indiscriminately and wantonly, then there will be nothing left for President Wilson to do but to end relations with the German Government—to snap them off without parley or delay.

It Is No Answer.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Again it depends upon what is done in the other and wholly different case of Great Britain. If we will make her behave Germany will promise to behave. At least it will be "facing a new situation in which it must reserve for itself complete liberty of decision." This means that it has reached no decision now. It has, in fact, made no answer to the American note. * * * There is no declaration of abandonment. Will there be the "effect"?

Substantial German Concession.

From The Evening Sun.

All the important part of the German reply to President Wilson is contained in the last two or three hundred words. It amounts to a substantial concession of the American demands.

We cordially hope our Government may find in this note the solution of our own difficulty, but as a general indication as respects the prospects of an early peace in Europe it fills us with gloom.

A Presidential Victory.

From The Evening Mail.

The President has won a great victory. * * * He has resisted all pressure from all sources to make England and Germany jointly return to the limits of law. Germany must return first.

In today's note Germany does return. Without reserve she gives up the practice of torpedoing without warning British vessels, armed or unarmed, passenger or freight carriers. Every ship that sails the seas is now as safe as if the submarine had never been invented. Germany lays down the submarine arm by whose use she challenged British naval supremacy. The President has won a glorious victory.

Believes Germany Yields.

From The Evening Post.

If an impartial umpire could pass upon the American demand and the German reply, what would he decide? Certainly so much as this—that Germany betrays great anxiety not to break off peaceful relations with the United States. The German Government makes damnable faces all through its note, but the central thing required by President Wilson it yields.

A Break the Only Course Open.

From The Globe.

There is no compliance or substantial compliance. The little that is conceded is conceded conditionally. No choice would thus seem open to our Government but to carry out its declared intention to sever diplomatic relations.

The injurious impression created by the affirmative parts of the note is intensified by its tone. The document in long passages reads as if it were intended, not for the ear of our Government or of the American people, but strictly for German perusal in the hope of arousing among the German people antagonism to this country and thus stimulate them into support of practices whose barbarity not even the German Government is impudent enough to deny. Many of the statements made are false in fact and indicate a studied purpose to deceive the German people.

At the Parting of the Ways.

From The Evening Telegram.

That the United States and Germany are at the parting of the ways is evident. * * * Germany, as expected, has put the matter up to the United States. It is our duty to stand by the President.

Finds Reply Unsatisfactory.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

It is impossible at this writing to give to the German note the full and careful consideration to which it is entitled, but it is evidently not the reply for which the President and the American people, who desire to maintain friendly relations with Germany had hoped.

ALBANY.

Conditional Promise Unacceptable.

From The Albany Journal.

Germany makes again a promise that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning and until those on board have been safely removed; but it makes continued fulfillment of that promise conditional upon action by this Government to cause Great Britain to cease its blockade. * * * The wording of this Government's demand is such that acceptance of a conditional promise to comply with it seems impossible.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

A Time for Courage.

From The Poughkeepsie Evening Star.

Germany in effect says that if the United States will make Great Britain stop the war Germany will stop sinking neutral ships. President Wilson can scarcely be expected to send another note in reply. The country will not stand for it. It is time for fortitude and courage.

WATERTOWN.

Would Sever Relations.

From The Watertown Times.

The time has struck for a severance of diplomatic relations. In fact, it struck long ago.

SYRACUSE.

Not an Adequate Compliance.

From The Syracuse Herald.

It now rests with the Government at Washington to decide whether this is an adequate compliance with our demand. We are inclined to think that the decision will be in the negative.

TROY.

Would Stop Discussion.

From The Troy Record.

Under the circumstances it is impossible to see how the United States can continue the discussion any longer.

BUFFALO.

Says Break Has Been Forced.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

The inevitable has come. The United States will be forced to break diplomatic relations that have subsisted with Germany. * * * There must be no more note writing, no more negotiation. The last word has been said. Nothing remains but to recall Mr. Gerard and to hand Count von Bernstorff his passports.

ROCHESTER.

Resents Attempted Dictation.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The intellectual dishonesty characteristic of the German attitude toward the rest of the world ever since the outbreak of the war, and which has been especially prominent in diplomatic negotiations with the United States, is again displayed in the effort to place upon Great Britain the responsibility for wrongs committed by Germany against the United States, and in the renewed attempt to convict this Government of lapses because it has not controlled Great Britain's sea policy. The Administration heretofore has firmly refused to allow Germany to dictate its attitude toward any other power, and it presumably will not change its position in that particular at this late day.

BOSTON.

Muddles the Public Mind.

From The Evening Transcript.

It will mollify the public mind of Germany and muddle the public mind of the United States. It is pitched in a tone so sneering as to satisfy the Germans and couched in terms so clever as to mislead many Americans. * * * Whether the German rejoinder will be accepted by our Government depends solely upon the interpretation placed upon it by President Wilson.

Calls It an Evasion.

From the Boston Traveler.

The note is an amusing combination of evasions, denial, irony, and fact. It is an invitation to the President to begin a new series of communications and "the services of humanity" is dragged in after the President's own fashion, as if to make him wonder whether the Kaiser is patting him on the back or poking fun at him.

Our Position "Untenable."

From The Boston Journal.

The truth of the matter is that German diplomacy has maneouvered American diplomacy into an untenable position, and it is now very generally recognized in this country that the President's tactic insistence upon the warning of even armed merchantmen is contrary to the common sense of the situation.

Thinks Break Unjustified.

From The Boston Post.

The Post believes that the German reply, while far from being wholly satisfactory, is not such as to justify the President in breaking off diplomatic relations with the [illegible]

PROVIDENCE.

A Brutal Mockery.

From The Providence Bulletin.

It (the note) is a brutal mockery of the wounds again and again inflicted upon us. It is a series of studied insults added to a long inventory of injuries. It amounts to an elaborate and deliberate provocation, has moved half the world to admiration and other halfs to scorn. "The President must have that the other half to scorn. "The President must prove that the lofty sentiments he has so often reiterated are not empty words.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Complete Evasion.

From The Springfield Union.

The German reply is a complete evasion of the issue, so clearly drawn in the President's ultimatum that it was impossible to mistake its meaning. The course of President Wilson appears to be clear. He has only one course to pursue and that is to live up to the terms of his last note to Germany and sever diplomatic relations with that nation. Responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest with Emperor William.

Break is Unwarranted.

From The Springfield Republican.

The President's specific demand has been met literally and with sufficient completeness to render a diplomatic break unwarranted at this time.

WORCESTER.

Thinks Break Probable.

From The Worcester Gazette.

It will be the President of the United States who severs relations with Germany—and no other course appears open to him—but it will be the Kaiser of Germany who dictated what the course must be, and he stands morally responsible for the future consequences, even as he stands responsible for the European war itself. The German answer to America's note is "No."

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Demands Bernstorff's Dismissal.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

We have but one course compatible with national dignity and self-respect to pursue. Upon the receipt of the official text, providing it confirms the unofficial report given out in Berlin, Ambassador von Bernstorff must be given his passports and Ambassador Gerard must be recalled from Berlin, bringing to a summary end all form of official intercourse between the two nations.

HARTFORD.

Note Is Irritating.

From The Hartford Times.

The German note makes a concession, but apparently it requires that the United States secure concessions from other belligerents if the German concession is to continue operative. The general tone of the note is irritating, and apparently intended to be so.

Sees Desire to Meet Our Wishes.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is gratifying to find in the note, despite its superfluities and its irrelevant verbiage, what appears to be a sincere disposition to meet the wishes of this country and to avoid a rupture of friendly relations. This desire must be recognized as, after all, the important element in the note, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will serve as a basis for a complete understanding.

NEW HAVEN.

Our Demands Not Met.

From The New Haven Register.

Though it (the note) seems to concede the very important point that it is possible to conduct submarine warfare humanely, it leaves sufficient loopholes. * * * It is considerably short, at least, in spirit, of what we asked, and fails to remove our justification for stern action.

Thinks Break Is Demanded.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

It is difficult to see how the United States can do otherwise than bring to an abrupt end her relations with Germany.

WATERBURY.

Reply is Unsatisfactory.

From The Waterbury Republican.

It is not for the President to consider what his action shall be. His action has been decreed. He cannot recede now. He must declare that the German reply is unsatisfactory.

MERIDEN.

Expects Another Ultimatum.

From The Meriden Record.

President Wilson and his advisers will think it (the note) over, and may send another absolutely last and final ultimatum.

NEW LONDON.

Thinks Germany Has Complied.

From The New London Day.

Germany has put herself in the right, and from her right and unassailable position says to us and the other neutrals, "Now prove your good faith by dealing with our enemies as you have dealt with us. You have forced us to play the game according to the rules. It is up to you to see that they play it the same way." We have made Germany walk straight. It is up to us to make England walk straight—or forever hold our peace.

CINCINNATI.

Conditional Concessions Perplexing.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Germany has made concessions practically complying with American demands. The serious difficulty is in the fact that while there are concessions they appear to be conditional, and if the break comes it will not be difficult to place the responsibility. The Administration may find itself facing a more serious difficulty than was at first believed.

War Should Be Avoided.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

If German submarine commanders hold to the rule laid down by Berlin and in effect abandon that "relentless and indiscriminate warfare" against merchant ships of which we have complained, war should be avoided.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Compliance Only Conditional.

From The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

Brushing away the quibbling, the reproaches and the excuses, it is clear that Germany's compliance with the American demand is only conditional.

TOLEDO.

Far from Satisfactory.

From The Toledo Times.

The reply is a clever assemblage of words joined in a fashion intended to create an impression that the United States is to blame for her own trouble. The reply gives a direct insinuation that America is an ally of Germany's foe and is far from satisfactory.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

PHILADELPHIA.

Says Germany Yields.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Today Germany yields, but with a pertinent reminder that Great Britain must do the same. It remains for America to require that England shall abandon her unlawful blockade practices.

Temporizing and Inconclusive.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The German note is temporizing and inconclusive, but will probably halt, for the present at least, the expressed intention of the Administration to break off diplomatic relations with that Government.

Continued Discussion Intolerable.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Continued discussion with Germany along the lines projected in this note and identical with those of the controversy to date is intolerable to American sentiment. There would be ample warrant in its insolence for President Wilson if he should deem the note an unsatisfactory answer and summarily end diplomatic relations.

No Answer at All.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Germany's answer to the note of the United States is no answer at all. It is an address meant for public consumption rather than a diplomatic document. Standing by itself, the new pledge also appears to be a compliance with our demands. Unfortunately it has a string tied to it. We have required of Germany that her present methods of submarine attack shall be abandoned. And they must be, even at the cost of a severance of diplomatic relations.

BALTIMORE.

Nothing Left to Complain Of.

From The Baltimore News.

The United States demanded the establishment of a certain status quo. Germany has established it. How long she can or will maintain it is another question. But for the time being we are left nothing to complain of.

Immediate Trouble Averted.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The note leaves this country in more or less suspense. But it does, apparently, avert immediate trouble. For this we may all be thankful.

Will Satisfy the Country.

From The Baltimore American.

Berlin has let itself down easily, but not gracefully nor satisfactorily. But it invites this country to construe its answer as satisfactory, and this the country, in due course, will do.

PITTSBURGH.

Situation Perilous.

From The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

So far as words go, Germany has granted our main contention, but if her action is only temporary and depends on the future course of Great Britain, the situation is one fraught with grave peril to our friendly relations.

CHICAGO.

Essential Concession Made.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The German note embodies the essential concession to the demand of the latest American note on submarine operation.

DES MOINES.

An Offense to America's Dignity.

From The Des Moines Capital.

The note is an offense against the intelligence and dignity of the United States, but it affords no occasion of suspending diplomatic relations or going to war.

MILWAUKEE.

Germany's Attitude.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

It is evident that Germany is no more desirous to fight the United States than is the United States to fight Germany.

ATCHISON.

Sees More Notes; More Complications.

From The Atchison Globe.

More notes, more complications, more intensified bitterness against the United States. We should have maintained a "hands off" policy and should have warned Americans to remain at home.

OGDEN, UTAH.

Would Await Developments.

From The Ogden Standard.

There is only one thing to do, and that is to accept Germany's note at its face value and await developments. The note should be considered. If the submarines renew illegal attacks * * * then our answer should be the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

PUEBLO, COL.

Break Inevitable.

From The Pueblo Star-Journal.

The note cannot be other than unsatisfactory to the United States. A diplomatic break seems inevitable.

RENO, NEV.

The President's "Bluff Called."

From The Reno Gazette.

If Mr. Wilson was bluffing when he sent his last note, his bluff has been called. He will have to make good. As far as the people of the United States are concerned, Germany has made a mistake. It remains to be seen whether she has made one with the President.

OAKLAND, CAL.

War Cloud Is Dispelled.

From The Oakland Tribune.

The war cloud is dispelled. Germany has yielded, conditionally at least, which removes the danger of an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations.

ST. PAUL.

Situation Clouded and Doubtful.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

Germany's new sea order is a real concession. Standing alone and without the unconcealed string at the end of the note, it might open the way to a complete understanding and the renewal of old-time cordiality. As it is, the situation is left clouded and doubtful.

DULUTH.

Decision with the President.

From The Duluth Herald.

The decision is with Woodrow Wilson. If he can find in this note the possibility of continuing cordial relations with Germany while preserving the nation's self-respect, every American will rejoice. If he finds no such possibility every American will get behind him.

DETROIT.

A Provisional Promise.

From The Detroit Journal.

The German reply means: "We will behave if you make England behave."

SEATTLE.

Sees No Compliance.

From The Seattle Times.

Germany does not accede to President Wilson's demands. Instead, the Imperial Government has made an answer cleverly designed to involve the United States in her diplomatic discussion.

WALLA WALLA.

Sidesteps the Issue.

From The Walla Walla Bulletin.

The reply again sidesteps the main issue and puts up to this Government the question of severing of diplomatic relations.

TUSCON, ARIZ.

Equivalent to a Break.

From The Tucson Citizen.

The reply is equivalent to passports for von Bernstorff. The concessions beg the issue.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

A Break Likely.

From The Albuquerque Herald.

The German answer seems to leave no course open but to sever diplomatic relations.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Fails to Meet Demands.

From The Oklahoma City Times.

Whether Germany's reply is sincere or merely temporizing, it has failed to meet the demands of the American ultimatum.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

A Pettifogging Reply.

From The Muskogee Times Democrat.

The reply to the American note is that of a pettifogging lawyer and the promise of future good conduct qualified with an "if."

FORT WORTH.

A Great Concession.

From The Fort Worth Star Telegram.

Germany's concession is a great concession for Germany and a victory for the firm stand taken by President Wilson.

SAN ANTONIO.

Utterly Fails to Meet the Issue.

From The San Antonio Light.

The note utterly fails to meet the issue raised by President Wilson.

ATLANTA.

Must Sever Relations.

From The Atlanta Journal.

In justice to its own interest and honor the United States must sever relations with Germany. The President's duty is plain, inescapable, and the American people, regretful as they are that the issue has reached this pass, will stand unitedly behind him.

SAVANNAH.

A Play for Further Time.

From The Savannah Press.

The note is a document stamped with the "Made-in-Germany" brand of diplomacy. It is a play for further time and it carries small assurance not given before and promptly disregarded.

MACON.

Note Promises Nothing.

From The Macon News.

The note promises nothing, concedes nothing, and even carries a threat of reversion to worse than present methods. President Wilson will undoubtedly find it altogether unsatisfactory.

RALEIGH.

A Stump Speech.

From The Raleigh Times.

The note is a stump speech to the German people preparing them for a break in relations, forced by an evasion of the issue so palpably disingenuous as scarcely to avoid open insult.

ASHEVILLE.

Tone Is Unsatisfactory.

From The Asheville Times.

Germany has followed her usual course—giving just what she thinks will avert a break. The tone of the note is unsatisfactory, though it may not mean rupture.

ROANOKE.

Note Settles Nothing.

From The Roanoke World-News.

The note settles nothing. It possibly opens up a way for further negotiations. President Wilson, in all probability, will accept the small additional concessions made by Germany as sufficient grounds for a continuance of diplomatic exchanges.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Note Is Impudent.

From The Columbia Record.

The note is impudent in its arrogance, and is not even subtle in its bold assumption of defiance of the laws which have traditionally regulated conduct upon the seas. The United States must now end parleying and pettifogging.

CHATTANOOGA.

Predicts Better Feeling.

From The Chattanooga News.

The German note is about as satisfactory as could be expected. The immediate issue is whether or not the concessions made are sufficient. We believe they will cause a better feeling among the American people.

LOUISVILLE.

Two Objections to the Note.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

The German response would be satisfactory to Americans but for two considerations. One is that Germany is a bankrupt in good faith. * * * The other is, even if she means this time to keep her word and observe the law, her admission that she will hold herself at liberty to go back to law-breaking unless we succeed in our efforts to make Great Britain observe the laws.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Predicts Break in Relations.

From The Montgomery Journal.

Germany has made many, and we may say, some important concessions in her note. If, however, Mr. Wilson cannot recede from his ultimatum which forbids Germany attacking all ships, according to its past and present methds, even though bearing munitions of war to the enemy, it would seem to compel a severance of diplomatic relations.

TAMPA.

Says Germany Is Unyielding.

From The Tampa Times.

Germany's stiff-necked attitude is continued. There is no yielding on the point stressed by President Wilson. A breaking off of diplomatic relations now seems to be inevitable.

BINGHAMTON.

Nothing Is Settled.

From The Binghamton Republican-Herald.

When the House and the Senate voted down the McElmore and the Gore resolutions we said: "Nothing is settled." When the President went before the Congress we said; "Nothing is settled." Now that the Kaiser's answer is received, we repeat, "Nothing is settled." The United States insists that submarines who ride on ships in danger of U-boats and with the commander of those erratic weapons of naval warfare, any one of whom at any time make the same kind of error or take the same kind of deliberate chance that led up to the Sussex horror. "Nothing is settled."

LONDON PRESS JEERS AT VON JAGOW NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

of neutrals and have not imperilled neutral lives.

"Germany has not the means of fighting at sea according to the rules, and therefore claims the right to fight against the rules and asks the United States to aid and abet her. In effect, Germany says to America: 'If you will refuse to sell munitions to the Allies, and if you will help us to break Great Britain's power at sea we will try not to murder any more of your citizens.'"

The Morning Post sees in the German rely an attempt to prolong the negotiations and embroil England and America, while evading America's categorical demands. It says:

"We are not concerned to defend the British Government against wilful charges and malicious accusations brought by Germany further than to remark thereln that pretenses so impudent are an insult to American intelligence, and to restate the obvious fact that Great Britain, after twenty-two months of war, not even yet has assumed her full maritime rights under the law of nations."

Germany, the editorial continues, politely requests the United States to repeal as a whole their municipal relating to war at sea, to renounce all allegiance to the law of nations as understood and recognized by every naval country except Germany, and perhaps Austria, and then to challenge France, Russia, and Great Britain. Germany, not content with laying down conditions, also threatens America, and the purpose of this truculence, The Morning Post says, is apparently to force upon the United States the responsibility for breaking off diplomatic relations.

The Telegraph says:

"Germany feels herself in an awkard position between the determination to carry on the submarine war and a desire to placate American critics, and is clearly not anlous to break off diplomatic relations with Washington. Hence she suggests the minimum of concessions, which she hedges around with all kinds of qualifying conditions, and tries to maintain the best she can the absurd hypothesis that she is a humane and merciful power, fighting for her life against cruel and ruthless enemies.

"At the same time, the hint is given that if President Wilson will interfere with or arrest the British blockade policy Germany will show her gratitude by restricting within narrower conditions her submarine attack. The position is in the last degree illogical and absurd."

BEST suits are the kind your best friends wear.

Your kind of fellows, the *right* sort of chaps — fellows who know the difference in clothes.

They know when you are wearing Best clothes, because Best clothes are now, as always, "the standard by which all others are judged."

Boys' Norfolk Suits of all-wool cheviot in fancy mixtures, with two pairs of knickerbockers; sizes 9 to 16 years. Regularly 9.75 **8.50**

Boys' Raglan Overcoats in smart gray, brown and green mixtures; 6 to 18 years. Regularly 15.00 to 17.50 **12.75**

Guaranteed All Wool

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats

'FINE!' SAYS BRYAN; ROOSEVELT SILENT

Ex-Secretary Hails the News of Berlin Concessions to America as Gratifying.

F. J. SPRAGUE DISTRUSTFUL

Herman Bernstein Sees Victory for This Country—Most Public Men Are Unwilling to Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 5.—"Say, that's fine, isn't it?" was William Jennings Bryan's comment when told this evening that Germany's reply was regarded as virtually acceding to the demands of the United States as to the use of submarines. "I believe that you can say the news is gratifying to all of us."

Earlier in the day he had said:

"I do not care to make a prediction. I have confined myself to an expression of hope. I hope the situation will end satisfactorily. I hope there will be no break in diplomatic relations. It is better that negotiations continue on the principle that nothing is final between friends."

Mr. Bryan attended a banquet given here by the School of Journalism of the State University. To friends he predicted the renomination of President Wilson.

Roosevelt Will Say Nothing—Now.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 5.—Colonel Roosevelt would not comment today upon the German reply. He received newspapers containing it and studied it closely.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS ARE WIDELY DIVERGENT

Some Believe a Break Inevitable —Others Think German Reply Should Satisfy.

The German Government's note was read yesterday in local business circles with keen interest, and a divergence of opinion was evident as to the conclusiveness of the reply made to President Wilson's note. The hope was almost unanimously expressed, however, that there would be no diplomatic break with Germany unless the honor of the country was at stake. As one man expressed it, "Business is naturally conservative, and does not like upheavals."

The view taken generally in business circles is illustrated by a statement made by Edward V. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, with executive offices at 160 Broadway. He said:

"In view of the cordial and intimate relations which have existed between commercial interests in Germany and the United States, it goes without saying that any necessity which might present itself for even a temporary interruption of such relations would be most deeply regretted. In times of national crisis, however, it is plainly the duty of every good citizen of the country to stand firmly in support of his Government. The exporting interests of the United States may be counted upon to co-operate to the fullest extent in any action which the United States Government may decide to undertake to preserve the honor and welfare of the nation."

Importers, many of them of German nationality or extraction, while declining to be quoted on the German reply, were hopeful that a way would be found to avoid a diplomatic break with Germany, since such an event would further complicate obtaining such merchandise from Germany as might still be available. At the same time it was pointed out that a severance of diplomatic relations could make slight difference, as German imports were now at the lowest point in the history of the trade relations of the two countries.

Factors in the cotton, wool, and silk wholesale districts after reading the reply seemed to take a pessimistic view. Robert T. Francis, President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, expressed the belief that a break with Germany was inevitable unless President Wilson receded from his position. Sentiment among men in the textile trades was that this country was close to a parting of the ways with Germany. They felt that the reply was wholly unsatisfactory in view of the conditions laid down in the note. At the same time, selling agents and mill men declared the textile industries to be well able to stand the shock of a diplomatic break, or even war.

Probably the men most vitally affected at this time in the German reply are the regular handlers of German dyestuffs. Those who were seen yesterday took a rather hopeful view. They thought the German note was a sufficient compliance with the President's demand for a discontinuance of the existing submarine warfare to prevent a rupture between the two countries. It was conceded that a break in diplomatic relations would end all chance of bringing in German dyes to relieve the shortage in the United States.

MANY WITHHOLD COMMENT.

William Barnes Thinks the Situation Is Becoming a Deadlock.

Few public men in New York City would comment yesterday on the German reply to the American note. Here are some of the expressions:

William Barnes: "No will can be forced except through power. If the sanctions of international law are without power, they become nugatory. How can the United States enforce the rights of neutrals under international law against the Central Powers or the Allies, if she is without power so to do? Manifestly only through moral suasion. It is possible that an individual may intervene through moral suasion between two combatants and be successful, but the record is not filled with such instances. A policeman is apt to be more effective if he carries a club. The United States is not armed, however, with the policeman's club. It would seem as though the situation had developed into an impasse."

Elihut Root: "I have nothing to say."

George W. Wickersham, (former United States Attorney General): "I think this is a time when all good citizens should withhold comment and repose confidence in their Government."

Henry L. Stimson, (Secretary of War in the Taft Administration): "I do not care to discuss the German note."

George W. Perkins: "I do not wish to make any comment. I feel too strongly about this matter."

Alexander M. White, (former Treasurer of the Republican State Committee): "I do not think this note necessarily will lead to war, inasmuch as neither Germany nor the United States wants war. Another slip, however, will, in my opinion, compel President Wilson to take drastic action. The note was very clever both in construction and phraseology."

Distrusts German Promises.

Frank J. Sprague, President of the Sprague Corporation, 165 Broadway, and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, made the following comment:

"Without the official text of the reply in hand it is impossible to comment with any sense of finality upon the degree to which President Wilson's demands have been met. But in any case it is difficult to consider the reply with that freedom from bias which is most desirable, because of the experiences of the last year—the still unatoned crime of the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine outrages and what has already been proved and what more is officially known with regard to the attitude and practices of those concerned in violations of law in this country.

"In this connection I am reminded of the remark recently made to me by one of our foreign ministers when I commented upon what seemed to me a policy of vacillation on the part of the President. 'It is not,' said he, 'so much vacillation as a necessarily changing position, due to the fact that we are dealing with very able and adroit antagonists whose heart and deeds do not square with their words.'

"In short, the essence of good faith was wanting, and if this constitutes a barrier to full acceptance of any promises now made by Germany, she has only herself to thank because of that unbroken chain of evidences of disregard for broken promises and the world's opinion, which began with the invasion of Belgium, and is typified in her submarine activities and her defiance of the protests of the United States and the obligations of her promises to our Government.

"The President specifically charged that the Sussex was sunk by a German torpedo, basing his decision on the plainest of evidence. Despite this, Germany still refuses to accept the fact, but as always before makes a conditional promise. If this is typical of her present attitude, as it is of the past, what possible guarantee can there be that under other less exact circumstances responsibility will be accepted?

"German reports have often stated that of necessity the issue of peace or war lies at all times in the hands of a highly strung and overzealous submarine commander. No matter how great the outrage we have still to hear of a single officer punished or even reprimanded. On the contrary, special honors have been frequently conferred for submarine activities, and the German Government has never supplied the United States with a copy of the orders under which these officers have acted.

"The published reply not alone withholds all reparation for the sinking of the Lusitania and refuses responsibility for the sinking of the Sussex until certain further particulars have been ascertained, but it flatly contradicts President Wilson's assertions as to the indiscriminate sinking of vessels of neutral nations, the facts of which seem sufficiently well established. It is impossible to reconcile the statement that German submarine officers 'have had, in fact, orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search,' with the known facts, nor accept the explanation that 'errors' account for the many neutral sinkings. If so, then the tragedy of errors will surely continue.

"Germany would make the United States a medium to compel a let-up of so much of the English blockade as is effective as a condition of limiting for any length of time her 'liberty' of submarine action. I do not see how we can, in the light of the President's demand, accept any such condition, nor, if we should, it will do no more than continue a condition gravely threatening the relations of the two countries, with the possible renewal at any time of even a graver crisis.

"Germany, it is true, quotes new orders to her submarine commanders covering the conditions governing the destruction of 'merchant vessels.' What is meant by this term? What ships does it actually cover? And if a ship is, as is permissible, armed for defense only, will such fact, even though she does not use her guns, be considered as evidence of 'resistance,' warranting her destruction. The armed ship issue, according to the interpretation of international law held by our Government, seems to be entirely avoided."

Bernstein Calls It a Surrender.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The Day and The American Hebrew, said:

"Hidden beneath a mass of details, intricate points, and arguments as to why Germany should not yield to America's demands, there is at the end of the note a complete surrender to America.

"The first part of the long document was obviously intended for Germany and the end for the United States. It was necessary in the face of misrepresentation and irritation in the German press to give the impression of firmness and even of resentment against the American attitude. But the paragraphs in which Germany speaks of her efforts for peace make clear Germany's eagerness to maintain unbroken friendly relations with the greatest neutral power.

"The German note, clumsy as it is, in parts, is an intensely characteristic human document.

"It is a triumph for America, which will mean and Lusitania saved, ratified the contention that the Lusitania was armed or was to be treated as other than a peaceful merchant ship, and reminded Germany that it was the duty of the United States 'to speak with solemn emphasis to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceived that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and fully to maintain the principle upon which that responsibility rests.'

The note averred that the declaration of a submarine war zone could not abbreviate the rights of Americans on lawful journeys, and added: "The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on May 15, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation."

Addressed American People.

To that note Germany did not reply until July 8, and the German rejoinder was preponderately characterized by American newspapers not as a note but as an address by Foreign Minister von Jagow to the American people. In official circles it was said to come no nearer to meeting the viewpoint of the American contentions than did the former German note. In fact, it discussed almost everything else, including the Declaration of London, the British food blockade of Germany, the sowing of British mines, the freedom of the seas, and made a counterproposal that both countries agree upon a certain number of neutral passenger steamers for traffic between the United States and Europe, which the German Government offered to guarantee against submarine attack, provided they carried no contraband.

The nature of the reply was regarded officially as convincing evidence that Germany was holding the submarine warfare negotiations as a club over the United States to force this Government into some action to compel Great Britain to relax the food blockade. President Wilson steadfastly refused to permit the diplomatic negotiations of the United States with one belligerent to become entangled with the relations with another.

To that the United States replied on July 21 that the German note was "very unsatisfactory," because it failed to meet "the real differences between the two Governments." The United States, it declared, was keenly disappointed with Germany's attitude. Submarine attacks without warning endangering Americans and other neutrals were characterized as illegal and inhuman, and manifestly indefensible. The German retaliation against the British blockade, it maintained, must not interfere with the rights of neutrals, which the note declared were "based upon principles, not expediency, and the principles are immutable." It declared that the United States would continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any costs." The American note concluded with these words of warning:

"Friendship itself prompts it [the United States Government] to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

Discussions Became Informal.

The American press and other neutrals pronounced the American note not only a demand that the rights of Americans be respected, but a defense of humanity and neutral rights generally. The negotiations at this point seemed to have

YEAR OF DIPLOMACY OVER U-BOAT WAR

How Wilson Has Wrung Pledges from Germany That Its Navy Always Violated.

BEGAN WITH THE LUSITANIA

Negotiations Were Broken Off by the Arabic Sinking, Which Germany Disavowed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Germany's diplomatic correspondence with the United States on the submarine issue has extended over nearly a year and more than once has brought the two countries to a pass where a diplomatic break seemed unavoidable. All along President Wilson has spoken primarily for the rights of Americans and generally for the rights of neutrals. Germany has been restrained by a powerful public sentiment aroused against curtailing the effectiveness of her best weapon against her enemies, and President Wilson has been embarrassed first by dissension in the Cabinet and later in Congress, and by pro-German propaganda conducted throughout the United States.

Submarine warfare did not actually enter the realm of diplomacy until after the destruction of the Lusitania. The accumulation of cases affecting Americans was taken up in the first note to Germany, which was dispatched May 15, 1915. It characterized the attacks on the Falaba, Cushing, Gulflight, and Lusitania as "a series of events which the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement." It pointed to Germany's hitherto expressed "humane and enlightened attitude" in matters of international right, and expressed the hope that submarine commanders engaged in torpedoing peaceful ships without warning were in such practices operating without the sanction of their Government. The note closed with these words:

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Said Lusitania Was Armed.

On May 28, 1915, Germany replied with a note which covered a wide range of argument and was in every respect unsatisfactory. It alleged that the Lusitania had masked guns aboard; that she in effect was a British auxiliary cruiser; that she carried munitions of war; that her owning company, aware of the damages she risked in the submarine war zone, was in reality responsible for the loss of American lives, and referred to the fact that the British Admiralty had offered large rewards to ship Captains who rammed or destroyed submarines. The note met none of the contentions of the United States so far as the Lusitania and Falaba incidents were concerned, although a supplementary note did acknowledge that Germany was wrong in the attacks on the Cushing and the Gulflight, expressed regret for these two cases, and promised to pay damages. While the American reply to the note was being framed dissension in the Cabinet resulted in the resignation of Secretary Bryan, who contended for a policy of warning American citizens off belligerent ships. He resigned because he thought he could not sign the next note to Germany, which he feared would lead the United States into war.

Meanwhile several sensational incidents cropped up in connection with the negotiations, chief of which was the sending of a message to the Berlin Foreign Office by Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, afterward recalled at the request of President Wilson, which was represented as stating substantially that Mr. Bryan had intimated to the Ambassador that the vigorous tone of the American notes should not be regarded in Berlin as too warlike.

Secretary Lansing took office as Mr. Bryan's successor, and his reply to the German note took issue with every contention Germany had set up in the Falaba, Cushing, Lusitania and Gulflight cases, and reiterated the contention that the Lusitania was armed or was to be treated as other than a peaceful merchant ship, and reminded Germany that it was the duty of the United States "to speak with solemn emphasis to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceived that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and fully to maintain the principle upon which that responsibility rests."

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The American press and other neutrals pronounced the American note not only a demand that the rights of Americans be respected, but a defense of humanity and neutral rights generally. The negotiations at this point seemed to have come to such an impasse that the exchanges of notes between Washington and Berlin were stopped and the controversy was brought into the realm of "informal conversations" between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. It was thought that much could be accomplished by personal contact which was lost in a cold exchange of documents.

Meanwhile the Arabic was sunk on Aug. 19. Coming close on the unsuccessful Lusitania negotiations and a continuation of submarine attacks in which Americans had suffered, it seemed that the United States and Germany had at last reached the point of a break. Then, on Sept. 1, came the first rift in the threatening situation. Count von Bernstorff presented this written assurance to Secretary Lansing:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

The United States had agreed all along that ships hailed for visit and search by a war vessel took a risk if they attempted to flee, but it contended not for the safety of "liners" alone, but for the immunity of all peaceful merchant vessels. The word "liners" was the perplexing point in Germany's assurances and a complete agreement on what it actually meant never was finally reached.

More hopefulness was added to the situation when, on Oct. 5, the Arabic case was disposed of by Germany disavowing the sinking and giving renewed assurances that submarine commanders had been again instructed to avoid repetition of the acts which provoked American condemnation. Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing this communication:

"The orders issued by His Majesty, the Emperor, to the commanders of submarines—of which I notified you on a previous occasion—have been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act and had notified Commander Schneider accordingly."

With that the negotiations reverted to the Lusitania case. Germany already had agreed to pay indemnity for American lives lost, but the negotiations were delayed by a seeming deadlock over the words in which Germany should acknowledge the illegality of the destruction of the liner. Germany, unwilling to use the word "illegal," substituted a declaration that "reprisals must not be directed at others than enemy subjects." A formal communication, including such a declaration and expressing regret for loss of American lives, assuming liability and offering reparation in the form of indemnity, was submitted to Secretary Lansing.

A favorable settlement of the long and threatening controversy seemed to be in sight when all the progress that had been made was reduced to nothing by Germany's declaration of a new submarine policy of sinking without warning all armed merchant ships. That precipitated a new situation so vitally interwoven with the whole structure of the Lusitania case that President Wilson declined to close the Lusitania settlement while the other issue was pending, and the whole matter rested while German submarine warfare was continued and new cases involving loss of American lives piled up.

Then the Sussex Tragedy.

Finally the accumulation of evidence reached such proportions with the destruction of the Sussex that President Wilson, convinced that assurances given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases were being violated, dispatched another note to Germany, and went before Congress, reviewed the entire situation from the beginning, and made this declaration:

"I have deemed it my duty to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that, unless the Imperial German Government should now, immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations altogether."

It will be noted that the President went further than "liners," and said "passenger and freight-carrying vessels."

The wording of the note to Germany was almost identical with the foregoing passage.

Reviewing the submarine campaign the last note declared:

"No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters constantly extending in area where these operations have been carried on, and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds. Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this Government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity."

The President dispatched the note on the night of April 18, and addressed Congress the following day. Since then the German reply has been awaited.

The internal embarrassments which have confronted the President in his conduct of the negotiations have been no less serious than those of Germany. The most spectacular incident was an attempt in Congress to pass a resolution warning Americans off armed ships, and the movement so impressed the Berlin Government with a conviction that the President lacking within him the whole support of Congress and the country that he was forced to muster all the strength of his Administration to compel Congress to bring the resolutions to a vote and defeat them decisively before the negotiations with Germany could go on.

During all the negotiations the Berlin Foreign Office has looked to Count von Bernstorff to prevent a break. His attitude has been represented as propitiatory to the viewpoint of the United States and opposed to the submarine warfare of von Tirpitz. On several occasions he is said to have warned his Emperor personally that a continuance of the warfare against which the United States protested would surely lead to a break. Meanwhile the Ambassador's own position has been embarrassed by the operations of German sympathizers in the United States plotting against American neutrality. Some of these operations were traced directly to the Military and Naval Attachés of the embassy, who were withdrawn.

EXPLAINS NOTE TO REICHSTAG.

Bethmann Hollweg Makes Secret Report to the Budget Committee.

LONDON, May 5.—Dr. von Bethman Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, together with Vice Chancellor Delbrueck, Foreign Minister von Jagow Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury; Admiral Cappelle, other Ministers, members of the Bundesrat, and about 100 members of the Reichstag, attended today's sitting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, according to a Reuter dispatch from an Amsterdam correspondent.

The Chancellor read the German reply to the American note, says the dispatch, and explained German-American relations. A short discussion followed. The proceedings were strictly confidential.

CRITICISED THE PRESIDENT.

Selfridge's Remarks to Americans in London Received in Dead Silence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 5.—At the American Luncheon Club today Sir Arthur Herbert delivered an address chiefly reciting impressions gathered in America since the opening of the war. He referred to Ambassador von Bernstorff's various activities and suggested that among the influences which the American Government must necessarily take into consideration the political value of the German vote could not be disregarded.

Gordon Selfridge, who presided, congratulated Sir Arthur Herbert on the tact and discretion with which he had handled the subject under discussion, and continued:

"If Bernstorff, as we are led to believe over here, has been endeavoring to influence the political campaign he should be turned out of the country. Americans a long time since lost patience over the inactivity of the schoolmaster President."

Mr. Selfridge's remarks about Bernstorff were applauded, but dead silence followed his criticism of President Wilson.

Sir Arthur Herbert has had a diplomatic career of thirty-two years passed as Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg and Washington, of legation at Buenos Aires, Teheran, Brussels, Berne, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, as Consul General at Budapest, Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt and Carlsruhe, and as Minister at Christiania, where five years were spent. Sir Arthur, who is 61 years of age, married Helen L. Gammell of Providence, R. I., in 1885.

RESULT PLEASES ELKUS.

He Tells Bronx Audience Concessions Insure Peace.

Abram I. Elkus, to whom the Ambassadorship to Turkey was recently offered by President Wilson, spoke last night before the Bronx Branch of the Free Synagogue in the Hunt's Point Palace at 163d Street and the Southern Boulevard. He took the place of Henry Morgenthau, the former Ambassador to Turkey, who was unable to appear on account of illness.

Mr. Elkus's address was largely a plea for good citizenship. He reminded his hearers of the good fortune of this country in being outside of the European war, and went on: "I am very glad that the submarine controversy has been settled so satisfactorily to the United States. The highest praise should be given to President Wilson for this great diplomatic achievement. The concessions made by Germany insure a permanent peace for the United States."

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POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

Lusitania Memorial Meeting

CARNEGIE HALL

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 8:30 P. M.

To discuss the moral issues between our country and Germany—the Teutonic peril to American ideals.

Speakers: **Rev. Randolph H. McKim** of Washington, **Prof. Franklin H. Giddings** of Columbia University, and **Major Geo. Haven Putnam.**

Admission by ticket only; seats in parquet $1.00 each; elsewhere, may be reserved without charge by application to

American Rights Committee

45 Cedar St., or Putnam's Bookstore, 2 W. 45th St.

STOCK PRICES DROP, THEN RISE ON NOTE

First Part of German Reply Causes a Break, but Ending Brings a Rally.

RAIL ISSUES STRONGEST

Industrials Suffer Most in First Hours, but General List Closes with Net Gains.

The receipt of the German note yesterday was followed by one of the most remarkable stock market sessions that the Street has seen since the sinking of the Lusitania. Strictly speaking, the note split the market into two distinct parts, inasmuch as no more than half the long document was received before the market got under way, and this part brought about a heavy selling movement. The second section was interpreted differently from the first in commission houses and caused an even more vigorous buying movement. Prices of the more active issues dropped from 2 to 6 points in the opening hour and afterward recovered all the loss and added an average of about 1½ points to the closing quotations of the preceding day.

A panicky feeling was in the Wall Street air just before the opening of the Stock Exchange. The news tickers, beginning to send out the text of the note at about 9:15 o'clock, had printed most of the German Government's opinion of the United States as a neutral by 10 o'clock, and difficulties in wireless operation caused delay in getting out the more favorable parts of the document. Selling orders poured into the brokerage offices. The floor men gathered at the different posts a few minutes before the gong sounded and arranged a substantial amount of their initial "trades" before the start of business, a process which was thought afterward to have been of value in preventing a near-collapse of prices.

Brokers recalled that it was on Friday, just a year before, that the market broke down under the receipt of news that the Lusitania had been torpedoed. The precipitate fashion in which the war stocks melted in early trading caused fear for a time that the Lusitania anniversary would be marked by the same sort of market as on that day. The railroad issues, however, held up stiffly, and sufficient support came into sight in a few minutes to check the downward plunge. Shortly the balance of the note appeared on the electric tickers and traders began to revive hope that a break with Germany was not so nearly imminent as they had believed a few minutes before, and at once prices turned upward.

The tables show the result of the day, displaying the relative firmness of the railroad group as clearly as the weakness and resiliency of the industrials:

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

	Gross Decline.	Net Gain.	Final Price.
Am. Can	2	1	55½
Am. Car & Foundry	3	1⅝	60¾
Am. Smelt. & Refining	1½	2⅜	97
Anaconda	3½	2	84¼
Baldwin	2¾	1¼	87½
Bethlehem Steel	19	+4½	454½
Crucible Steel	6⅛	⅝	70¾
Marine pf	2	1	87
Mexican Petroleum	2⅝	2⅝	101
Studebaker	4½	1⅛	127¼
United Fruit	2¾	8⅝	150⅛
United States Smelting	1¼	1	73½
United States Steel	2¼	⅜	83

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	¾	..	102
Chesepeake & Ohio	1	½	60½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul..	½	⅝	93⅜
Erie	1	⅝	35
New York Central	⅞	1¼	104⅝
New Haven	⅝	¼	58
Northern Pacific	1¼	+¼	110¾
Reading	1¾	1	87¼
Southern Pacific	1¼	⅛	96⅜
Union Pacific	1½	1	133¼

*Decline.

**An encouraging feature of the day from the brokers' point of view was the presence of a vast amount of buying orders which were to be filled on a real "break" of prices. Enough of them were executed to lend help in buoying up quotations, especially among the railroad issues, although the bulk were placed at prices which were not reached on the decline.

The recovery of prices from the depths in speedy fashion was looked upon as a good sign in many quarters of the Street. Study of the German note, with particular reference to the order to submarine commanders, caused many traders in stocks to believe that an end of diplomatic relations with Germany was not imminent. This impression was not held in all banking quarters by any means, although it was thought that further "conversations" between Washington and Berlin might be held.

The foreign exchange market was marked by a sharp upbidding of quotations for Berlin exchange. The check rate advanced from 70⅝, Thursday's final quotation, to a nominal price of 77¼. Little exchange was offered and it was not learned that any buying occurred at the top level. The rise occurred in the first few minutes of business, reflecting the opinion of some bankers an urgent effort by German interests to transfer funds back to Berlin. The market eased off in company with the improvement of stock prices.

AID FOR GRANADOS CHILDREN.

Spanish Ambassador Issues Appeal for Orphans of Composer.

F. Janvier Salas, the Spanish Consul General at New York, issued an appeal, in the name of the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, yesterday for the relief of the children of Professor Granados, the Spanish composer, who, with his wife, was lost when the Sussex was torpedoed. The appeal reads:

"His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, in Washington, has initiated the opening of a subscription on behalf of the orphaned children of Professor Granados, and the Spanish Consulate General, 18 Broadway, N. Y. City, will receive any donations for same.

"The tragical end of Professor Granados and his wife in the prime of his life and just when he was reaching the acknowledgment and obtaining the praise due to his merit, leaving unprovided six young children, must touch the feelings and move the simpathy of all those who either knew the Professor or have heard his musical productions and playing.

"The conditions of these children, the youngest three years old, are such that they require generous help, which they can only get through the donations from the admirers and friends of their gifted father."

$20 For A Plain Sack Or Belt-Back Suit

In quality of woolens and hand tailoring, but above all in *body-gracing fit* and *smart style*, these Suits surpass anything you'll see at the price.

$25 for Suits (Plain Sack or Belt-Back) ¼ *silk-lined* with *silk sleeves.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GERMAN PRESS ONE IN PRAISE OF NOTE

Newspapers Agree That Our Demands Have Been Met and There Is No Reason for Break.

WANT BLOCKADE ACTION

Some Say Germany Wants Peace, but Is Not Afraid—Doubt Whether President Will Accept.

Editorial opinions on the German note published this morning and yesterday evening by some of the leading German language newspapers of the United States are as follows:

An End to the Difficulties.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung, Morning Edition.

Germany has yielded one of her strongest weapons—the use of the submarine against enemy commerce—at the solicitation of the President of the United States. That is a great diplomatic victory which Germany has given President Wilson, and means the settlement of one of our great international difficulties. To have secured so much from Germany must be a distinct satisfaction to the Administration. It appears so easy to secure results that the President should find every encouragement in the further use of a firm stand toward nations violating our neutral rights.

With the passing of submarine warfare our difficulties with Germany have ended, providing that we are, in reality, determined to uphold our neutral rights in this war. We have our choice between neutrality and belligerency. A nation which yields its neutral rights without adequate protest cannot maintain a position of neutrality. Germany has notified us that failure to enforce our claims against Britain will leave the Central Powers free to adopt other measures designed to protect the existence of Germany and her allies.

Why Germany Yields.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung, Evening Edition.

They are not blind in Germany to the effect which the participation of the rich, young, and powerful American nation on the side of the exhausted allied nations will create, no matter whether we send a single soldier or any warships across the ocean. Germany wishes to avoid a break under all circumstances and at any cost. For this reason solely Germany concedes everything and makes concessions which a victorious nation under other circumstances could not grant. It is to be regretted that at the present time the decision will be made by a few men, by the President immediately, and not by the people.

More Than Conciliatory.

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The reply from Germany is more than conciliatory. It manifests an earnest and ardent desire to maintain peaceable relations with our country. For this purpose Germany has offered new concessions. Heretofore it guaranteed only safe treatment for liners. This is now extended to freight ships. If objection is made that the same indulgence is not granted to armed liners and freight ships the reply is that the President has no right to make such demand and that Germany cannot possibly concede it. Armed ships are not peaceful traders and liners. They are emphatically warships, and this the more in view of the proved fact that England has instructed the Captains of liners and freighters to sink German submarines, and has even supplied them with guns and cannoneers of their army. If the President should, in the face of the fact that all his demands have been granted, break off diplomatic relations there will be no warrant in laws, in reason, and in justice for such an act, and we are satisfied that the Congress and the American people will not sustain him in such indefensible proceedings.

No Reason for a Break.

From The Cincinnati Freie Presse.

The German note distinctly sounds the spirit of Germany. Emperor William and the German people do not want war with the United States. They fully appreciate the friendship with this country that has stood the test of more than a century. The German note is a strong document and will go down in history as a masterpiece of diplomatic communications.

It is the dignified answer of a strong nation wishing peace without fearing war. Germany concedes the demands of President Wilson in a most satisfactory manner and there is no really good reason to break off diplomatic relations with her.

Such a deplorable event will not occur except President Wilson has made up his mind to break with Germany under any and all circumstances. If reason prevails we need not be alarmed. Germany, of course, refuses to stop the U-boat warfare, the best weapon she has against unscrupulous England, unless the latter will consent to stop her inhuman attempts to starve the women and children of Germany. Every just, unbiased and reasonable person in our country will agree to the doctrines laid down in the German note.

For a Final Demand on England.

From The New York German Herold.

President Wilson has been rather lenient with England, and much more so than the circumstances justify, we think. Americans will soon demand that he cease temporizing; that a final demand be made, which must be met in the same manner in which Germany has answered Mr. Wilson's note. Should our President fail to act in a reasonable time, the suspicion of the German people that America's proclaimed neutrality is but a sham will be borne out by evidence.

Joined with British Questions.

From The New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

The note is calm and dignified, and covers the matter fully. The question naturally arises as to whether it meets the demands of Washington. This will depend upon the spirit in which it is read in Washington. We cannot agree with the Wilson view that the German submarine issue shall be settled without regard to England's blockade, which has thus far not been recognized by this Government. It seems to us that the two issues interlock.

Hungarian View Upholds Germany.

From The Hungarian Daily.

Justice is on Germany's side. That much we are yet permitted to state and write. Such indeed has been our opinion and our belief from the inception of the submarine issue. Now that we carefully and thoughtfully consider the last note of Germany, our belief becomes firmer and our faith deeper, not as Hungarians in sympathy with them, but as impartial, unprejudiced and truth-loving Americans.

Every line seems to breathe the suppressed bitterness of a great nation worthy of sympathy, unjustly wronged, unfairly discriminated against, and outraged in its most sacred sentiments. That nation which is fighting for existence with determination and self-sacrifice almost beyond human imagination, and that feels that in this majestic struggle it had a right to rely upon the sense of justice from the United States.

President as Mediator.

From The Cleveland Waechter and Anzeiger.

The German answer is that of the strong, whose conscience is clear, who wish peace, without fearing war. It puts the final say up to Mr. Wilson and places before him the chance once more to be the mediator who brings the warring nations together. The decision should be simple. Unfortunately, there is room for doubt which alternative the President will choose.

A Sincere Effort for Peace.

From The Toledo German Express.

The note is not an ultimatum, but, on the contrary, a sincere and renewed effort not to have the peaceful relations of the past hundred years disturbed during the ssrisis in Germany's fight for existence. We hope the President will follow the prayer of millions of loyal citizens and save us from the unspeakable horrors of an unjust war.

Now for England.

From The Pittsburgh Volksblatt and Freiheits-Freund.

Germany has conceded the vital point in President Wilson's demand, and in return asks nothing but a square deal. Can we refuse that? Shall we let England continue to do as she pleases, after compelling Germany to toe the mark? The German submarine policy has been adjusted to suit our demands; now let us demand that England stop throttling our commerce, stealing our mails, arresting our citizens, and recruiting her armies on American soil. Nothing less is consonant with the American spirit of fair play.

The President's Viewpoint.

From The Colorado Herold.

The general tone of Germany's latest note indicates an acquiescence in the demands of President Wilson as far as these are compatible with a further continuance of the war. Whether President Wilson will be satisfied with it depends entirely on the viewpoint of the latter in connection with the purposes and intentions which prompted his ultimatum.

MORGAN MAKES NO COMMENT.

Not His Job to Deal with International Affairs, Says Financier.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—J. Pierpont Morgan, who came to Baltimore yesterday as the guest of Morris Whitridge, a Harvard classmate with whom he attended the Harvard Alumni dinner last night, sailed today on his yacht Corsair for a cruise on the Chesapeake and a visit to his Maryland farm on the Patuxent River. Mrs. Morgan and other members of the family are with him. This morning Mr. Morgan was downtown when the German note was being received in the newspaper offices.

Sitting in his limousine in front of a newspaper office, he read the copy furnished by a press association, but all he would say was:

"I believe in every man attending strictly to his own job, and it isn't my job to deal with the international affairs of the United States. Therefore, you will excuse me."

SAW ITALIAN SHIP SUNK.

Norwegians Rescued Crew of the Josef Agost After U-Boat Attack.

First hand details of the sinking of the Italian steamship Jozef Agost Foherczeg on April 23, about 150 miles off Land's End, England, by a German submarine, were related by the officers of the Norwegian steamship Pythia, which arrived yesterday from London.

The Jozef Agost was first sighted, they said, about two miles ahead on the port bow, and at the same time a submarine appeared on the surface close to her stern. The officers on the Pythia said that they could see the wake of the torpedo plainly when the missile passed under the stern of the Italian vessel. Afterward the crew of the Jozef Agost took to the boats and the submarine opened fire on the vessel with her deck guns.

The Pythia steamed up close to the boats and rescued the crew, which numbered thirty-two men. Then the Pythia went as near as possible to the English coast and signaled for fishermen

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Children's Country Clothes

Getting the boys and girls ready for the season out of town is one of the duties of the hour.

The De Pinna tailor shops on the upper floors of the new building are busy with preparations for the mountains, the beach and the Summer resorts.

Boys' Vacation Suits

Beach Suits for boys of 3 to 8, of guaranteed washable fabrics, exclusive De Pinna designs, $4.75.

Boys' Linen and Crash Norfolk Suits, sizes 7 to 15, $4.75 and $7.00.

Boys' Palm Beach Norfolks, $8.00.

Boys' Straw and Linen Hats, Neglige Shirts and Blouses, English Hosiery and Underwear, and Summer Outing Shoes.

Girls' Country and Vacation Apparel

Even down to the "Middy" there is a distinct difference between the De Pinna country apparel and the kind ordinarily offered.

De Pinna Middy Blouses with kilted skirts, of washable gabardines, new awning stripes, in four color variations, sizes 6 to 14, $12.50.

Another particularly good Middy blouse and skirt of tub silk in colored stripes, $15.

Middys in white Jap silk of extra quality, pongee, and regulation white galatea.

With white or pongee bloomers, constituting a practical outdoor outfit for children's Summer wear.

Girls' Summer Hats

Little linen hats, with the colorings to correspond with those of the dresses.

An unusually fine assortment of imported Panamas, with the demanded varicolored bands.

Special for Saturday

The balance of the assortment of Girls' Trimmed Summer Hats, at $5.50 to $12.50.

Former prices, up to $22.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

BRITAIN MODIFYING BLOCKADE METHODS

Will Expedite Mail Examinations and May Abandon Some Orders in Council.

CHINA PRISONERS GO FREE

Release Is Ordered of 38 Teutons Taken Off the American Steamship.

LONDON, May 5.—Three events today tended to indicate that the stringency of British blockade rules and methods, so far as they affect neutrals, would be alleviated in some degree. One was the announcement that new plans for examining neutral mails were to be put in force. Another was a statement from the War Trade Office that several Orders in Council concerning seizures might have to be abandoned. The third was the decision of the Government to release the thirty-eight Germans and Austrians seized on the American steamship China.

The announcement concerning the possible abandonment of several early Orders in Council under which many seizures were made came from Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade. He said also that as a result of the decision in the case of the Swedish steamer Zamora his department and others concerned with the administration of blockade measures were considering the possibility of being compelled to readjust various Orders in Council to make them correspond with the doctrine set forth by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Zamora's cargo of copper was held for the Prize Court last June, and was later requisitioned by the British Government. The President of the Prize Court granted the right of appeal to owners of the copper. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council also granted the appeal and reversed the decision of the Prize Court in holding the cargo.

To Expedite Mail Examinations.

Lord Robert also made known the purpose to change the method of examining mails, in an effort to meet the complaint of shippers in neutral countries that the examination of mails interferes with their business by delaying the transmission of documents.

The Government has prepared a plan whereby such documents will be placed in a separate mailbag, which will receive immediate examination and will proceed with the ship on which it is mailed. According to Lord Robert, no guarantee will be given that this bag will not be opened, but shippers will be assured that it will be examined in time to go with the ship on which it is mailed. The details of providing the bag and facilities for its use will be left to the judgment of the neutral shippers concerned.

The decision of the British authorities to free at once the Germans and Austrians who were taken from the China was not unexpected, as it was known that the last American demand declined to admit any form of legality in the reasons given by the Foreign Office for their detention.

The formal document in reply to the final American note on the subject is not yet in readiness, but according to Lord Robert Cecil it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag. In the present case Great Britain admits itself in the wrong in regard to the facts outlined in the American remonstrance, but the reply will be couched in such terms that no general precedent is established, and British doctrines in regard to the seizure of individuals of hostile nationality on board neutral ships will be safeguarded.

The State Department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, in which while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt toward this argument, Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

The Germans and Austrians were removed from the China by the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic on Feb. 19, while the China was on her way from Shanghai to San Francisco.

The United States requested Great Britain to release these men, and, on receiving a declination, sent a second note. The attention of the British authorities was called to the fact that the Germans and Austrians, who were on the way to Manila, would have been compelled to transship at Nagasaki, where England's ally, Japan, could have detained them, and, therefore, their seizure from the China was unnecessary. The British authorities charged that the thirty-eight men were concerned in a plot for a revolution in India.

ASK FOR PIANO PARTS.

British Dealers Want the Government to Lift Embargo for a Time.

According to advices received yesterday from its English branch by the Aeolian Company, the English Government is considering the advisability of lifting to some extent its embargo on the importation of musical instruments into the British Isles. The embargo went into effect some months ago. The piano interests of Great Britain have recently united in requesting that the embargo be lifted sufficiently to permit the importation of parts, a step which if granted will permit the manufacture of pianos in the British Isles to be continued. It is understood that there has been a surprising volume of piano sales in England in recent months, due in large measure to the prosperity of the munitions workers.

The dealers have made the proposal that they be permitted for a time to import a volume of goods equal in cubic contents to the shipments that were being brought into England previous to the war. This basis of measurement has been suggested, owing to the scarcity of available bottoms at the present time.

FREES SEIZED DUTCH SHIP.

British Prize Court Decides the Alwina Free from Liabilit.

LONDON, May 5.—The Prize Court today ordered the restoration to its owners of the Dutch steamer Alwina, condemnation of which was asked for by the Crown on the ground that when she was seized at Falmouth the vessel was returning from supplying, or attempting to supply, coal to German cruisers in the Pacific.

The Alwina left a Welsh port with coal and went to Teneriffe. After the battle between the British and German fleets off the Falkland Islands she disposed of her cargo to a British firm.

The court rules that while the Alwina had been carrying contraband and had false papers, the fact remained that her cargo had never been delivered to the enemy. This being the case, the vessel was free from liability.

The Alwina, a vessel of 1,115 gross tons, is owned in Rotterdam. No previous report of her detention has been received.

FRENCH OCCUPY FLORINA.

Greek Border Town Is Only 18 Miles from Monastir.

ATHENS, May 5.—Much significance is attached by Greeks generally to the occupation by French troops of the Greek town of Florina, owing to its location being only eighteen miles to the South of Monastir.

BERLIN SHOPS LOOTED BY AN ANGRY MOB

Meat Delivered to Butchers For Sale Withheld or Sold at Exorbitant Prices.

BERLIN, May. 5, (via London.)—A mob gathered in Charlottenburg last night and swept through the streets, plundering two butter shops, and smashing signs and windows of a number of other butter shops and meat shops, including the municipal meat shop.

The rioting, which was soon ended, was due chiefly to indignation aroused in the last few days by the discovery that a number of butchers were withholding from sale meat delivered them by the city for sale to the poorer people holding meat cards, or had sold it privately at prices exceeding the official maximum.

No small part of the indignation was probably due to the insolent treatment of purchasers by clerks, especially in butter and meat shops. The police have begun a series of investigations of butcher shops and already have arrested a number of butchers, who, instead of selling pork delivered to them, were salting, smoking or making sausages from it and reserving it for future sale, as the maximum prices for these goods are much higher than for fresh pork.

BRIEF VISIT TO PARIS IS AVIATOR'S REWARD

That Was the Only Request of Navarre After Defeating His 17th Antagonist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 5.—"Forty-eight hours in Paris" was the reply with which the aviator, Navarre, staggered his chiefs on Tuesday, when asked what reward he wanted for defeating another German flyer—his seventeenth, if those who have fallen within the German lines are included. Navarre had been decorated with the Legion of Honor cross, the Military Medal, the War Cross with all possible clasps, and promoted to be an officer. So it had become a problem how to signify the nation's gratitude for Navarre's further service.

The aviator was taking luncheon today in a Chams Elysées restaurant with a party of admirers. He had solved the problem to his own entire satisfaction.

According to all available reports, Navarre has brought down more enemy airmen than any other aviator. Next comes the German flier, Lieutenant Boelke, with twelve, and after him another German, Lieutenant Immelmann, with ten. Guynemer, a Frenchman, known as the "Fokker Killer," has six to his record. Next comes the Frenchman Neugessen, with five, and the German Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, with four. When Garros was captured he had destroyed seven aviatiks, and Pégoud, before he was killed, had accounted for five.

FEW INSANE FROM WAR.

French Cases of 'Mental Commotion' Are Rarely of Permanent Character.

PARIS, April 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war has not sensibly increased the number of cases of mental disorders amounting to insanity in the army. Professor Regis of the Central Institution for Mental Diseases at Bordeaux gives figures showing that of 1,232 officers and soldiers sent to the establishment between Aug. 20, 1914, and Jan. 31, 1916, suffering from "mental commotion," there developed only sixty-nine cases of permanent derangement.

These permanently insane were mostly reservists, and a third of them of the oldest contingents, from 40 years up. There were one officer, two subalterns, and sixty-six privates. Forty-seven of them came from the front, twenty-one from the bases in the interior, proving that insanity is as likely to develop in the barracks as in the trenches. More than a third of the cases are of melancholia with characteristic symptoms of imaginary accusations or self-accusations relating to army discipline, to courage and conduct in face of the enemy, and various details of military duty. There were only eight alcoholics in the number.

HID TO DODGE ARMY.

Six Italian Boys, Seeking to Avoid Service, Arrive on a Liner.

The Italian liner Duca di Genova arrived yesterday from Naples, after an absence of six months, with two three-inch guns mounted at her stern. She had one on the upper deck, and another gun on a platform underneath on the main deck.

In addition to the 660 passengers of all classes, the vessel brought six stowaways, all Italian boys trying to avoid army service. When the immigrants were being taken off the Duca di Genova at the pier the stowaways, who had been locked in the hospital, broke open the door and made a dash for liberty.

Lieutenant Vachris, who has charge of the special police employed by the agents for the Italian lines, chased the stowaways among the piles of cargo in all directions. The immigrants, who were mustered on the pier to take the barge for Ellis Island, became excited when the six young Italians ran among them, followed by the police. Finally the stowaways were all captured and sent to Ellis Island, where they will remain until Wednesday, when they will be sent back to Naples.

The liner has been engaged in carrying troops to Albania and returning with refugees to the Island of Corfu.

FOR LESS MEAT AND LIQUOR.

Appeal Asks British People to Abstain One Day a Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 5.—The Bishops of London, Birmingham, and Durham, and a number of well-known people, including Arnold Bennett, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, H. G. Wells, Clement Shorter, Cecil Harmsworth, and C. W. Saleeby have issued an appeal to the country to reduce the consumption of meat and alcohol by resolving to forego the use of meat and alcohol at least one day every week.

"It is true," says the circular, "that fish are dear at present, but there are plenty of other foods on which energy can easily be sustained for the space of a day. Such an act of personal self-denial would help to bring home to all of us the need for rigorous self-sacrifice by which alone the requirements of the country for the war can be met and the saving in money would be considerable."

The appeal is not meeting much favorable comment.

LOSES 37,000 COLONIALS.

Britain Reports on Troops in Enemy Prison Camps.

LONDON, May 5.—Estimates of the number of British Colonial troops who are prisoners in the hands of the various belligerents, became available today.

The total is 37,047, the Germans holding 28,800 such prisoners, the Turks 6,736, the Bulgarians 440, and the Austrians 60.

GERMAN DRIVE WINS NORTH OF HILL 304

Crown Prince's Troops Gain a Foothold at a Few Points in Verdun Trenches.

BEATEN BACK ELSEWHERE

Heavy Bombardment Continues in That Region—Attack South of Somme Fails.

PARIS, May 5.—By a violent attack on French positions north of Hill 304 last evening the German troops won a foothold in the advanced trenches at one or two points. This success is admitted by the French War Office, which says, however, that the strong assault of the foe was repulsed everywhere else.

The bombardment in that region was in progress with increasing violence all today.

An attempted German attack on the trenches at Cappy, south of the Somme, the French statement adds, completely failed.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

South of the Somme a coup de main attempted by the enemy on our trenches in the region of Cappy, was completely checked.

West of the Meuse, after a bombardment of extreme violence, the Germans at the close of the day yesterday launched a strong attack upon our positions north of Hill 304. They were repulsed along the whole front attacked, but gained a footing at some points in our advance trench.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre there was intermittent artillery activity.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The French War Office communication, issued this evening, says:

Bad weather has impeded the operations on most parts of the front, where only artillery fighting has been reported.

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment went on with increased violence during the course of the day on the sector of Hill 304. In the region of the Avocourt Wood and the Cauvettes Wood the bombardment is less violent, but continuous.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre moderate artillery activity is reported.

The British official statement, issued tonight, follows:

The enemy sprang mines last night near Neuville-St. Vaast, and one today east of Albert, without effecting any alteration in the situation. During the night there was considerable artillery activity on the banks of the Somme, opposite Hulluch and west of Ypres. Today there is nothing to report. The artillery was less active than usual.

Yesterday as a result of air combats we drove two enemy machines down behind the German lines. One was wrecked, and the pilot of our aeroplane fired on the occupants after the landing and then returned safely to our lines. The other enemy machine was damaged. During the day one of our aeroplanes was lost, being brought down within the enemy's lines.

The Belgian communication reads:

The German artillery at daybreak opened a violent fire on our positions to the north of Steenstraete and Dixmude. A very spirited fight between bomb throwers and pieces of every calibre ensued. During the bombardment of the German line we severely damaged the German defense organizations, which were shattered at several points.

Berlin's Report of Gains.

BERLIN, May 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of several French trenches southeast of Haucourt, on the Verdun front, was announced today by the War Office. Repeated French attacks against a German position, west of Dead Man Hill broke down.

The bulletin reads:

Lively fighting continues on the British front between Armentières and Arras. Near Givenchy-en-Gohelle there were hand grenade combats about a mine crater in which the enemy had obtained a temporary footing.

South of the Somme German patrols entered a position of the enemy, repulsed a counterattack and captured one officer and forty-five soldiers.

West of the Meuse (Verdun front) German troops entered French defensive positions on the salient west of Avocourt, which had been evacuated by the enemy in consequence of the German fire. These positions were destroyed and abandoned, according to the plan. Southeast of Haucourt several French trenches were captured, and prisoners were taken. Repeated attacks of the enemy against our position west of Dead Man Hill broke down completely.

East of the Meuse the artillery actions were intense, especially during the night.

A British biplane with French signs was captured intact by us on the coast near the Dutch frontier. The inmates escaped to neutral territory.

A German aerial squadron dropped many bombs with success on the railroads in Niblette and Auve Valleys and also on the aeronautic station at Suippes.

REPORTS LARGE AIR LOSSES.

Berlin Admits 22 German Aeroplanes Fell, Says Allies Lost 36.

BERLIN, May 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Twenty-six aeroplanes were shot down by German aviators on the western front in April, according to official figures given out here today. The German losses last month amounted to twenty-two aeroplanes. The official announcement reads:

"Aerial fighting on the western front in April, especially in the second half of the month, increased largely in extent and bitterness. Fighting with single machines has been replaced more and more by combats among groups and squadrons. Most of these took place beyond our lines.

"On the western front twenty-six aeroplanes were shot down by our fliers in April. Of these nine were captured by us. In addition to these, ten enemy aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

"German losses amount to twenty-two aeroplanes. Of these fourteen were lost in aerial combats, four were shot down from earth and four did not return."

The announcement that twenty-two German aeroplanes and thirty-six machines of the Entente Allies were lost on the western front last month is at variance with the figures given by the French War Office last Monday. The Paris announcement said that French pilots had brought down thirty-one hostile aeroplanes and that six French aeroplanes had been worsted in combats and fallen within the German lines. This did not include British losses.

LIFE TERM FOR MERCHANT.

Iron Man Sentenced for Seeking Facts from Ammunition Workers.

LEEDS, England, May 5.—Albert Bright, 49 years old, an iron merchant of Sheffield, was sentenced today to penal servitude for life, having been convicted of collecting and attempting to elicit information from workmen employed at an ammunition plant concerning the description of war materials.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. The Judge in passing sentence said that if Bright had not so pleaded and a jury had considered the question whether he intended to help the enemy and had found him guilty, he would have been condemned to death.

WARSHIPS DESTROY TWO ZEPPELINS

One at Saloniki and One Off German Coast—The Wrecked L-20 Blown Up by Norwegians.

LONDON, May 5.—Two Zeppelins have been desroyed by French and British warships, one off the German coast and the other at Saloniki. The first was hit by British light cruiser squadron off Schleswig, it was announced officially. A later official statement, issued tonight, says:

The Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that the ships which destroyed a Zeppelin yesterday were H. M. S. Galatea, Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, and H. M. S. Phaeton, Captain John E. Cameron. The Zeppelin apparently was employed in scouting duty when she was destroyed by the gunfire of these two vessels.

The British official statement on the destruction of a Zeppelin during a raid over Saloniki, issued today, follows:

Vice Admiral de Robeck reports that about 2:30 o'clock this morning a Zeppelin approached Saloniki and when passing over the harbor she was fired on heavily. She was hit by the fleet and came down ablaze near the mouth of the Vardar River. There were no survivors.

The French War Office communication issued tonight says:

On the night of May 4-5, about 2 o'clock in the morning, a Zeppelin which was hovering over Saloniki was brought down by the artillery of the allied fleet. The Zeppelin fell in flames at the mouth of the Vardar River.

A press dispatch from Athens says the French flagship Patrie brought down the Zeppelin.

There was great jubilation in Saloniki over the destruction of the raiding Zeppelin, says a Reuter's dispatch from that place, since Saloniki has been for a long time in nightly terror of raids. Describing the end of the raider, the dispatch says:

"The populace was awakened at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Searchlights in the harbor soon caught the intruder which was directly over the town and a hurricane of shell was thrown at it. The new French incendiary projectiles made an interesting spectacle. They lighted up the whole town as they shot upward.

"The Zeppelin seemed to lose its bearings and turned toward the sea, presenting a magnificent broadside. One shell, which burst close to its tail, caused the Zeppelin to dip and drop lower. It then faded from sight, apparently enveloped in a cloud of vapor.

"Nothing more was heard for a half hour, when two loud reports followed by a great flare lasting several seconds, betrayed the fact that the airship had met its fate close to the estuary of the Vardar River. The crews on the warships in the harbor cheered the end of the raider. Much credit is due to a French airman who ascended in pursuit of the Zeppelin and claims to have dropped two bombs on it."

COPENHAGEN, via London, May 5.—The military authorities at Stavanger, Norway, blew up yesterday the Zeppelin L-20, wrecked there on Wednesday, when it began to roll dangerously in a strong wind. Soldiers fired upon the airship from a distance of sixty yards. The Zeppelin exploded with a great detonation and was burned.

GERMANS URGED IRISH TO QUIT TRENCHES

Posters on Fighting Line Answered by Mouth Organ Chorus of "Rule Britannia."

LONDON, May 5.—Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution German soldiers in trenches opposite the Irish division fighting on the western front put up signs inviting Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, from his brother, Captain William H. K. Redmond, now at the front. One notice read:

"Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away. We give you hearty welcome."

Another sign read:

"We are Saxons, and if you don't fire we won't."

The Irishmen replied by playing an Irish air and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

LONDON, May 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Dublin, dated Thursday, says that railway and street car traffic has been resumed to a limited extent.

The correspondent adds that the fears that the record books of the Four Courts were destroyed during the rioting have not been realized. Little damage was done to the thousands of historical documents, wills, and deeds stored in the record office.

RAID IRISH MEETING HERE.

Attempt by 100 Men to Rout United Leaguers Foiled—Revolt Condemned

More than 100 members of an Irish society the name of which was withheld by the raiders attempted to break up a meeting of the United Irish League of America Municipal Council last night at Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The raiders were finally put to flight after Policemen Greenberg and Holstein of the East Fifty-first Street Station had threatened their arrest. The meeting, the regular weekly gathering of the organization, put aside most of its business to discuss the recent rebellion in Ireland.

Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, was the principal speaker, and introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the United Irish League not only repudiated the defiance of the recent revolutionists, but that the latter were inspired by German plotters in this country. Mr. Egan said:

"There are not any of us here who do not know John Devoy and his ilk. Devoy it was who caused this lamentable occurrence, and it is he who should pay the penalty. The men who from this country have directed the whole rebellion are the worst sort of cowards, and, though they cannot be apprehended, they, and not so much the actual perpetrators, have been guilty."

Mr. Egan then introduced his resolution, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That we delegates, representing eighty-eight branches of the United Irish League of America and affiliated branches, most deeply deplore the insane attempt at rebellion in Ireland, just terminated, and express our heartfelt sorrow at the large number of lives wantonly sacrificed and for the Irish lives heroically offered up in the mistaken belief that they were being given for Ireland;

"That we further deplore the wrecking of a large part of Ireland's ancient and beautiful capital city of Dublin and the enormous losses inflicted upon the entire country; that we especially deplore the heartrending executions of the last few days, and we say without the fear of successful contradiction that those awful sacrifices and sufferings and damage to the fair fame of our motherland have inflicted, not by the will or with the approval of any considerable part of the Irish people, but by a group of unreasoning enthusiasts egged on by a group of pro-German plotters upon American soil, financially or otherwise aided from Germany, who seem to be willing to sacrifice their native, aye, their adopted land, to make a German holiday.

"That we express our most earnest hope that wisdom and humanity may promptly stay the sword of retaliation, and that no more blood will stand the record of Ireland's present situation."

Among other speakers were Captain Stephen McFarland, who presided; John J. O'Connell, and Dr. Joseph P. Brennan.

UNDER FAY'S ORDERS IS DAECHE'S DEFENSE

German Reservist Denies Knowledge of Any Bomb Plot as Trial Ends.

CASE TO JURY ON MONDAY

Prisoner Says It Is a Shame for the United States to Permit Munitions Shipments to Allies.

The trial of Lieutenant Robert Fay, his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daeche before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court for conspiring to blow up munition-carrying ships by bombs, ended yesterday, and on Monday the case will go to the jury. A feature of yesterday's session was the testimony of Daeche in his own behalf. He denied all knowledge of any plot, and alleged that he went to Bridgeport to see if he could purchase trinitrotoluol for Fay, believing that the latter wanted the high explosive for the legitimate use of the German Government.

Daeche told of his meeting with Fay in August last, and of being told that he was an officer of the German army here to obtain supplies. The witness denied that he had ever before seen the infernal machines found in possession of Scholz.

"Did you ever discuss with Fay the question of shipping ammunition to the Allies," Daeche was asked.

"Most certainly," he replied. "That is a subject in the mouth of every true German. We think it a shame that the United States should permit such a practice."

Part of the Government's exhibits were several dumdum bullets Daeche obtained in Bridgeport. He got them, he said, because he was interested in dumdums. He said Dr. Kienzle, who is also under indictment as a bomb plotter, had a brother who was killed by an American dumdum. The witness said that any admissions he had made to the police had been practically put in his mouth, and were the results of police "pounding."

Daeche was asked why, if he was a true German, he did not go to Germany to fight.

"Believe me," he answered with heat, "if I could get back I would be the first to jump at the chance to fight for my fatherland."

"Good!" said a spectator audibly.

"When Fay introduced himself as a German Lieutenant did you believe him without even questioning his veracity?" asked Attorney Knox.

"If you knew German discipline and German methods," smilingly retorted Daeche, "you would know that if I, a private in the reserves, questioned a Lieutenant's word he would slap my face."

Edward Anderson of New Haven, Hamlet P. Collins, and others testified to Daeche's good character.

Fay was recalled to the stand and made to go over his reasons for storing the alleged bombs. Police Captain Tunney testified in rebuttal that he had never promised the defendants that they would go free if they made confessions.

LINE WON'T FURNISH BAIL.

German Steamship Prisoners Plead Not Guilty of Making Bombs.

Captain Emo Bode of the Hamburg-American Line and the seven other men indicted with him a week ago for conspiring to blow up the Allies' munitions ships leaving this port were arraigned yesterday before Judge Howe in the United States District Court and entered pleas of not guilty.

Captain Otto Wolpert of the Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American, and Captain Bode were held in $25,000 bail, which was furnished by the National Surety Company. Carl Schmidt, chief engineer of the Kaiser Friendrich der Grosse, the North German Lloyd liner in Hoboken in which the bombs were alleged to have been made, was held in $15,000 bail, and bail for Captain Charles von Kleist and the four North German Lloyd employes, Ernest Becker, Fridrich Karbede, Wilhelm Parades, and George Praedel, was fixed at $5,000.

Dr. William T. Scheele, President of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company, who is said to have been the head of the conspiracy, has not yet been apprehended.

James A. Beha, attorney for several of the defendants, made application for reduction of the bail of Schmidt, Praedel, Parades, and Karbade, saying that the North German Lloyd Line would not furnish bail for the men, even though they had been long in its service, if they were accused of being bomb plotters. Mr. Beha said he had arranged with some German-American friends to go bail for these men. Judge Howe reduced the bail to $10,000 in the case of Schmidt, but declined to reduce the bail of the others.

Captain Hans Tauscher, charged in an indictment which names also Captain von Papen and Wolf von Igel with conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal, entered a plea of not guilty. Tauscher's bail was fixed at $25,000, and the bonds furnished by the National Surety Company when he was first arrested were allowed to stand.

Tauscher and the bomb suspects were allowed ten days in which to decide on a permanent plea.

PUSH GERMANS BACK.

Russians Consolidate Gains and Repel Counterattacks.

PETROGRAD, May 5.—The official communication issued by the War Office today follows:

There was an exchange of fire on the Dvina front. On the sector south of Koreve the violence of the artillery combat diminished during the night of May 4. The enemy delivered violent artillery fire on the Oginski Canal, especially in the region of Valistchie.

Southeast of Olyka our troops are making progress, and have established themselves in the ground occupied. Enemy counter-attacks, supported by violent fire, failed to succeed, as also did strong enemy attacks, shielded by gusts of fire, on our trenches in the region of the Tarnopol-Pezerna Railway.

BERLIN, May 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.—The following statement from the Austrian War Office, dated May 4, was received here today:

RUSSIAN FRONT.—Southeast of Tarnopol our reconnoitring troops captured one Russian officer and 100 soldiers.

There were artillery duels at several places.

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FOUR MORE REBELS SHOT IN IRELAND

Continued from Page 1.

League in Counties Kerry and Cork and was for years associated with the Irish liberation movement. He was by profession a teacher of the Gaelic language.

OFFICER EXECUTED BY REBELS

Mingled Among Them in Sinn Fein Uniform, but Was Found Out.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Details of the fighting during the rebellion reveal many deeds of gallantry. One of the most striking is that of a young Irish officer who put on the uniform of a captured Sinn Feiner and mingled several times with the rebels in the thickest of the fighting, thus securing valuable information. He paid for his intrepidity with his life on Saturday.

Sir Thomas Myles, an Irish surgeon, was made a prisoner by the rebels, who, when they learned his identity, made him attend their wounded throughout the rising.

W. Hopkins Ashmore, a Dublin chemist, was also a captive in the rebel camp on Stephen's Green. He was blindfolded and manacled at first, but when the Sinn Feiners saw that he was wearing a Red Cross badge they forced him to attend their wounded.

SEEK J. M. SULLIVAN.

Ex-Minister Believed to be Among Irish Prisoners in England.

LONDON, May 5.—Mrs. James M. Sullivan of New York, wife of the former American Minister to the Dominican Republic, who was arrested in Dublin on Sunday on the charge of complicity in the Irish rebellion, reported to the American Embassy here today that there was not the slightest basis for the charge against her husband.

Mrs. Sullivan is under the impression that her husband has been brought to England. If so it may be difficult to identify him, as the prisoners put on board vessels at Kingstown were merely numbered. The American officials are making every effort to find Mr. Sullivan.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, 26 Cortlandt Street, sent the following telegram yesterday to President Wilson:

"The principles of humanity demand for former Minister James M. Sullivan, a prisoner in Dublin, whether innocent or guilty, a fair trial in the open before a civil tribunal. We call upon you to instruct Ambassador Page to demand and insist upon a square deal for this American citizen and to exhaust every resource at the command of our Government to secure it. We hold it is the imperative duty of the Administration to act promptly, firmly, and effectively."

PLANNED TO DISARM IRISH.

Irish World Editor Says British Preparations Started Revolt.

Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, sent a telegram yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing, protesting against the British methods of dealing with the revolt in Ireland. The telegram follows:

"Cause of the Irish revolt was same as that which made the 'embattled farmers' fire upon the British at Lexington. America's liberties depended upon preventing the seizure of the arms of American patriots. A disarmed America meant an enslaved America. A disarmed Ireland would mean an enslaved Ireland. Send you herewith evidence of the preparations to disarm the Irish Volunteers, which was the cause of the uprising in Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

"At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation held April 19 the following orders which had been issued to the military authorities in Ireland were read by Alderman Kelly and published in The Dublin Independent April 20:

"'The following precautionary measures have been sanctioned by the Irish Office on the recommendation of the general officer commanding the forces in Ireland. All preparations will be made to put these measures in force immediately on receipt of an order issued from the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin Castle, and signed by the Under Secretary and the general officer commanding the forces in Ireland:

"'First—The following persons to be placed under arrest: All members of the Sinn Fein National Council, the Central Executive Irish Sinn Fein Volunteers, County Board Irish Sinn Fein Volunteers, and Colsde Gnotha Committee, Gaelic League. See List A3 and 4 and supplementary List A2.

"'Dublin metropolitan police and Royal Irish Constabulary forces in Dublin City will be confined to barracks under the direction of the competent military authority. An order will be issued to inhabitants of the city to remain in their houses until such time as the competent military authority may otherwise direct or permit. Tickets chosen from units of Territorial forces will be placed at all points marked on Maps IX., 3, and 4. Accompanying mounted patrols will continuously visit all points and report every hour. The following premises will be occupied by adequate forces and all necessary measures used without need of reference to headquarters:

"'First—Premises known as Liberty Hall, Beresford Place; 6 Harcourt Street, Sinn Fein Building; — Dawson Street, headquarters Volunteers; 12 Dollier Street, Nationality Office; 25 Rutland Square, Foresters' Hall; Sinn Fein Volunteer premises in city; all National Volunteer premises in city; Trades Council premises, Capel Street; Surrey House, Leinster Road, Rathmines.

"'The following premises will be isolated and all communication to or from prevented: Premises shown as Archbishop's House, Drumcondra; Mansion House, Dawson Street; 40 Herbert Park, Larkfield, Kimmage Road, Woodtown Park, Ballyboden, St. Edna's College, Hemitage, Rathfarnham, and, in addition, the premises in List D, See Maps 8 and 4.'

Mr. Ford said that on April 1, more than three weeks before the revolt started, The Daily Express said concerning the situation in Ireland:

"There are a good many in this country whose speedy and happy dispatch would be for the benefit of any nation ruling Ireland."

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WEEVIL IN BISCUIT ROUSE SAILORS' IRE

Feud Rages Between Fidor, the Cook, and Seamen as the Mashona Reaches Port.

POLICE QUELL A "MUTINY"

Magistrate Told How Kitchen Galley Resounded with Death Threat Over Slice of Pie.

Four able seamen, Anton Vanelk, Alexander Lemberg, John Andersen, and John Paulton, were arrested yesterday afternoon on board the four-masted bark Mashona, incoming from Buenos Aires. They were locked up in the Stapleton Police Station on warrants sworn out by Ernest W. Fidor, the cook, who charged that they had threatened him with bodily harm after the vessel had arrived inside the three-mile limit and was under the jurisdiction of the United States. The seamen said they were glad to be brought ashore and incarcerated, because they would have a chance to get some food fit to eat, which they had not experienced for the last seventy-five days, they told the Police Lieutenant.

When the Mashona arrived in Quarantine yesterday forenon, with 3,400 tons of linseed from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Captain Gunderson told the Health Officer that four of his crew were mutinous and had given him a great deal of trouble on the voyage. He wanted a police boat to come and take them off, he said. After the bark had anchored off Stapleton a police patrol boat went alongside and two of the Harbor Squad went on board to look the situation over. The vessel was flying the Uruguay flag and had a Scandinavian crew of twenty men forward nad a Captain, two mates, carpenter, sail maker, and cook aft.

When the police officers climbed on deck they found that the Mashona was in a state of siege, but there was no signs of violence. The Captain and his mates stood on the poop shouting to the men that they were "a bunch of beachcombers" and other unkind things, while the crew stood in a group around the capstan on the foc'sle head growling out the old sailor chant, "It's Time for Us to Leave Her." With the Captain on the poop stood his fair-haired, tall daughter, Ggatha.

The sailors told the police that they all had their certificates for ability in their duties. What they complained of, they said, was bad food. Fidor, the man who was doing the cooking, they declared, did not know how to cook salt water. The beans were mouldy, they added, and the biscuits were so full of weevils, the seamen said, that they had to be nailed down to prevent them running all over the deck. Weevil steeplechasing was their only sport the men said. The bark was seventy-five days on the voyage, and they did not get any meat fit to eat until the vessel was within four days of Sandy Hook.

Captain Gunderson said the men had not attempted any violence, but that they had threatened him at various times, and Ernest Fidor, the cook, who said he hailed from Milwaukee, declared that one of the able seamen had threatened to slice his liver out if he did not give him a piece of pie. After listening to both sides the police told Captain Gunderson they could not take any action, and suggested that he should go on shore and search New York City to find the Consul for Uraguay.

When the Captain and his daughter had gone ashore Fidor, the cook, took a boat and landed at Stapleton, where he went to the police station and asked for a warrant for four of the crew, who had threatened him. He said that these men had pretended to be ill a month ago, and when the Captain and his mates went forward with the carpenter and sailmaker to carry them to the hospital, where they could give them more attention, the rest of the crew, armed with belaying pins and sheath knives, had showed fight, and forced the captain and his officers to retreat aft.

Fidor was taken to the Ninth Branch Detective Bureau at St. George's Ferry House, after swearing before Magistrate Hanry at Stapleton that the four seamen had threatened to kill him after the bark had passed inside Sandy Hook. The detectives said goodbye to their families and looked well to their revolvers ,expecting to have to deal with a piratical crew, on board the Mashona, but they have no trouble in taking the men ashore.

The cook said that even when the Captain had three pigs killed on Sunday, the crew had complained that the porkers were too fat to eat. He told the reporters that he was the only American on board and that in 1900, for a wager, he had rowed alone in a lifebzoat from Galveston to San Juan, Porto Rico, which took him three months, but he would not allow that to appear in the uapers. He disliked publicity, the cook said.

Fidor told the Magistrate that he would hace Captain Gunderson in court this morning to appear against the four seamen. The skipper and his daughter were reported to be still looking for the Consul for Uraguay when the sun sank below the horizon last night. The men cannot sue the Captain under Urugay's laws for giving them bad food, as they could if the vessel was sailing under the Amercan flag.

GERMAN HOPES WANING.

Danish Traveler Says Educated Classes Look Only for a Draw.

Germans now visiting the Scandinavian countries are not so confident in their expressions regarding the outcome of the war and are much more modest in tone than they were a year ago, according to an interview, given out by Reuter's News Agency, with a Dane who recently returned to London from a trip to Scandinavia. The interview, in which the firm intention of the Scandinavian countries to remain strictly neutral is again emphasized, reads, in part, as follows:

"There has come a change in the attitude of the Germans visiting Scandinavia; they are more modest and are not so 'loud' as before the war. A German engineering representative told another friend of mine that there was a great change in the minds of the better educated Germans; they felt that at the best the war could only be a draw, due to England's sea power and growing influence on land. There was no more talk of territorial gains, or even war indemnities, and he did not know how they were going to carry the huge expenditure of the war. He hoped that they would be able to keep their colonies, but felt that after the war, if it went against them, there would be no Kaiserism. My friend said they would, at any rate, have to rebuild Belgium, to which he replied he did not know where the money was to come from.

"The policy of frightfulness has done more than anything else to turn neutral opinion against Germany. No one in Germany appears to be capable of understanding how it is that neutral countries view with horror the paffects of German 'frightfulness,' of which the poison gas attacks, the Zeppelin attacks, and, above all, the Lusitania affair, condemn Germany in the eyes of the whole world. From the German point of view war is war—war is terrible, and meant to be terrible to Germany's enemies. Their armies are to be destroyed by every possible means, fair or foul.

"The waves of the Allies are closing in on her, slowly but surely, and she has no means of escape. The shortage of food, serious, if not vital, her financial difficulties strained to the breaking point, but, above all, her waning man power are sapping her strength, and there can be no doubt about the issue of the struggle.

"The desire to keep neutral is strong in all three Scandinavian countries, and there is not the slightest desire on the part of any of them to take part in the war. The fate of Belgium and Serbia is deeply imprinted in the minds of the people, and the talk in English newspapers, particularly in the early days of the war, of giving Denmark Schleswig-Holstein does not evoke any great enthusiasm. Denmark does not want back any territory as long as it is peopled by Germans."

RATIFIES GOULD MARRIAGE.

Pope Confirms Validity of Wedding to Count Castellane.

ROME, May 5.—Pope Benedict has ratified the decision of the commission of Cardinals confirming the validity of the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane to Anna Gould, now Duchess Talleyrand.

The Papal ratification definitely bars annulment of the marriage.

MRS. ROSE P. STOKES DEFIES THE POLICE

Distributes in Carnegie Hall Printed Slips Regarding Birth Control.

MOB HER TO GET THEM

Ben Reitman and Others Form Wedge to Take Her from the Crowd on the Stage.

Defying the police to arrest her, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, stood on the stage of Carnegie Hall last night after a meeting and passed out slips giving birth control information to all who sought them. The meeting was a demonstration to welcome Emma Goldman on her release from prison, where she was sent for spreading birth control propaganda, but Mrs. Stokes ran away with the meeting.

Mrs. Stokes had announced her intention of giving out the slips in a speech in which she took a fling at the police. Miss Goldman spoke after her, and the meeting was nearly broken up by persons climbing upon the stage to get the slips. As soon as the meeting was over men and women, including many young men and young girls, rushed forward in a scramble for the slips.

Mrs. Stokes found herself in the midst of a pushing, unruly mass. Chairs were overturned and the private policemen in the hall attempted to clear the stage to prevent damage to property, but they were unsuccessful. Several fights were started in different parts of the stage. The cry went up from those who were in front of the stage that Mrs. Stokes was being arrected, but Max Eastman, the Chairman of the meeting, jumped upon a chair to tell them that the disturbance resulted only from an eagerness to get the slips.

Ben Reitman, Arturo Giovannitti, Leonard D. Abbott, Max Eastman, and others formed a flying wedge which took Mrs. Stokes off of the stage and rushed her to a retiring room. There she met her husband, with whom, after resting a few minutes, she left the hall. If there were any policemen in the hall they did not appear and there was no attempt to arrest Mrs. Stokes as she left the hall.

"I expect to be arrested," she told reporters after she had left the stage. She said that the reason for the disturbance was that a number of young men had tried to get the slips and that she refused to give them any.

In her speech Mrs. Stokes said:

"You, gentlemen, who earn your living by hunting down the victims of a maladjusted society, and you, gentlemen of the club, if you are here to interfere with, or arrest, or provide the authorities with evidence against any one ignoring this unjust section of the law, I address myself to you. I should be truly sorry to place you under so mean an obligation, for I know your hearts well enough to know that you do not always relish the job your economic insecurity forces you to hold on to.

"But I cannot do other than again take the opportunity afforded me here of passing out information to wives and mothers in need. I do not, of course, want to go to jail, and, again, I am not bidding for arrest. I wish to be saved all that, naturally. But I am not afraid.

"Capitalist society has not succeeded in making me bitter, but it has succeeded in making me unafraid. Therefore, be the penalty what it may, I here frankly offter to give out these slips with the forbidden information to those needy wives and mothers who will frankly come and take them."

Emma Goldman, Ben Reitman, Harry Weinberger, and Max Eastman also spoke.

Mr. Stokes is a millionaire and is President of the Nevada Central Railroad, the WWoodbridge Company, the Haynes Company, and the Sustin Mining Company. He became engaged in settlement work and met Rose Pastor, who was then a reporter for a Jewish paper. She had formerly worked in a cigar factory. Several years ago Mr. Stokes, who had been prominent in the Independence League, announced that he had become a Socialist.

FIGHTING STARTS IN SANTO DOMINGO

Several Killed as Gunboat Bombards Fort at Capital—Our Marines Landed.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 5.—Hostilities commenced here at noon today. Several persons were killed or wounded. A Dominican gunboat bombarded the fort.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, May 5.—Marines were landed today from the American converted cruiser Prairie for the protection of the American Legation.

The situation growing out of the attempt of factional leaders to overthrow the Administration of President Jimenes is critical.

President Jimenes has ordered the Governor of Santo Domingo City to take charge of the forces under General Ferrer. The rural guards have been placed under the command of authorities appointed by the Chief Executive.

DECIDES FOR COSTA RICA.

Court Rules Against Nicaragua in Suit Over Canal.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, May 5.—Costa Rica has won her suit before the Central American Court of Justice against the Government of Nicaragua. The only vote against Costa Rica was that of the member for Nicaragua. The Supreme Court of San Salvador received yesterday the original text of the decision reached by the Central American Court.

Costa Rica began suit in March against Nicaragua, on the ground that her rights had been violated by Nicaragua in negotiating the canal route treaty with the United States. Costa Rica contended that she must be consulted before Nicaragua entered into any treaty disposing of the canal rights.

The United States began negotiations last year for a new treaty with Costa Rica to compensate that country for its rights in the canal route.

LITHUANIANS IN WANT.

Increasing Suffering Reported in Districts Held by Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 5.—Dr. Gabriel, Chairman of the Lithuanian Relief Committee, said today that misery and want were greatly increasing in the districts of Lithuania occupied by the Germans. The American Rockefeller Relief Committee, he added, had promised help. He estimated that provisions valued at $1,000,000 would be supplied monthly.

VILLA'S LAIR FOUND, PERSHING REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

of the last five years will be nothing compared with the reign of terror which will follow evacuation.

RAILROAD TO VERA CRUZ IDLE.

Mexico City Cut Off from the Coast Since May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The State Department today received from its representative at Vera Cruz a report that railroad communication between Vera Cruz, on the coast, and Mexico City had been interrupted since May 1. The report bore date of May 4. The dispatch did not say whether the interruption had been due to breakdowns or to bandit activity.

Former breaks in train communication between Vera Cruz and the capital have usually been due to activity of rebels, and especially to raiding parties of Zapatistas. There is some speculation here as to whether the recent announcement that the capital of the State of Vera Cruz was being moved from the City of Vera Cruz inland to Orizaba, may have some relation to the situation, and as to whether the activity of opponents of the Carranza Government, threatening the railroad, forced the de facto Government to move the Government offices from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

The Washington Government is awaiting the next conference between Generals Scott and Obregon at El Paso before making public the text of their tentative agreement.

Secretary Lansing announced today the receipt of telegrams from various agents of the State Department in Mexico, stating that the situation was quiet at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Topolobampo, and Piedras Negras. The message from Piedras Negras stated that Americans there reported no anti-American sentiment, and that Colonel Jesus Gloria, second in command of the Piedras Negras garrison, left with a detachment on May 2 to take command of the Monclova garrison.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company today notified the State Department that its steamer San Juan would stop at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Salina Cruz on the west Mexicon coast, to take off American and other refugees desiring to leave.

Guards Halt Army Trucks.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 5.—Thirty Carranza customs guards stopped an American motor supply train at Las Palomas, eight miles south of the border, today, and ordered the commander to remove American flags flying from the cars. The Mexicans who had been celebrating Cinco de Mayo, the Mexican national holiday, said American flags could not be allowed on Mexican soil. No attention was paid to the demand.

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Honest Business, *by Amos Kidder Fiske*	$1.12
History and Problems of Organized Labor, *by F. T. Carlton*	$1.98

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CATCH HERD OF DEER IN PROARIOUS DRIVE

Seventy-five Men Thresh Over Shelter Island and Pen in a Third of the Game.

ANIMALS BUCK THE LINE

Those Already Caught Will Be Shipped to Adirondacks—Another Hunt to Get the Ones Still Free.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, N. Y., May 5.—Down among the pinetrees on the further end of Shelter Island, where it pokes its attenuated nose at the cottages of Sag Harbor, there is huddled tonight a badly frightened herd of Virginia deer. Tomorrow, in wooden crates, they will begin a journey to the Adirondacks, back to the haunts of their two progenitors of some eight or ten years back.

Today they fled from their own accustomed haunts before seventy-five ruthless men, armed with clubs, rifles and leather lungs—fled through bayberry briars and cattails of swamps and through the scrubby pines of the upland. When the bolder of them made desperate dashes to sea, there was Will Rogers, the Oklahoma cowboy, with his relentless lasso to rope them into captivity. Tonight, on the arrow-shaped Mashomack point, a tall wire fence shuts them in, while there is a bonfire at either water end of the fence with game wardens holding on their knees rifles loaded with bullets for the deer that seek to go home under shelter of the night.

It was this or death for the Shelter Island deer. When the farmers of Shelter Island complained so often that the deer love for lettuce and cauliflower was making their trucking business a losing one, Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, who holds the fate of all New York deer in the hollow of his hand, ruled that the garden violators should be shot. But there went to his office at Albany such a flood of protests from animal lovers who did not wish the death of the 200 deer popularly supposed to be on the island that the Commissioner decided he would spare the lives of the deer, but would transport them to the State forest preserves so that the Shelter Island truckers could raise cauliflower in peace.

The Strategy of the Drive.

Last night there came to the placid village of Greenport half a hundred State game protectors. Early this morning they carried a ton of ten-foot high wire fencing across the ferry and placed tall posts across 200-foot Sachem Neck, which separates the Mashomack peninsula from the mainland of the island. They were joined by a score or more of natives as volunteers, and the small army, with a vanguard of reporters, photographers, and moving-picture men, went to the forks of the road near Clark's Place, where the North Ferry Road joins the Nichols Road. The seventy-five men, under the direction of Chief Division Game Protector Byron Cameron, Adirondacks woodsman, spread themselves across the three-mile width of the island, and at a rifle shot started westward. One rifle shot was to be the signal for starting a deer, and two that deer were trying to break the line. Up to noon the task of the men was a dreary job of tramping through swamp and underbrush, beating the brambles with their clubs.

Shortly after noon, when the deer realized they were being cornered, the excitement began. Cameron sent the Conservation Commission's speed boat, the Olive, with two other power boats to tag the ends of the line across the island to watch for deer that took to the waters of Peconic Bay. The excitement of the drive was too much for the nerves of the amateur volunteers. Their shouts unduly frightened the deer and added to the task of the game wardens and woodsmen. The terrified animals would turn, race up and down the ever-advancing line, and then, when an opening was seen, would "buck the line" in a way to shame Ham Fish in the palmiest days of his pacing the gridiron for Harvard.

At least ten deer made their escape in this manner, and, leaping high above the bushes and brambles, raced away to temporary safety and freedom. Orders had been issued in advance that under no circumstances must one of the deer be shot.

Lassoed in the Water.

One crafty buck, caught in a swamp, crouched in the stagnant water until only the tip of his nose was above the level. He gave up his retreat when a driver was six feet away. With a leap he was up and away and the discomfited driver sat down in a foot of dirty water.

At this point some one shouted to the patrolling Olive that a deer had taken to the water. Will Rogers leaped into another power boat, the Muriel, and, holding the lasso he had brought with him, directed the craft after the animal. Forty feet away he flung the noose and in a few moments a big doe was alongside the launch. With Rogers's lasso about its neck the animal's feet were drawn to the surface and made fast with a rawhide thong and it was lifted into the boat. Five minutes later another deer was sighted in the water. Captain Harry Haff, who sailed the cup contender Vanitie, saw it first and the Olive went after the fugitive. Protector Hayes of Franklin County wielded the lasso with success. Within half an hour two other deer were caught by the patrol launch on the other side of the peninsula.

It was 3 o'clock when the line of drivers had reached a hill that overlooked the Neck at which the deer were to be bottled up. Watchers on the boats counted eighteen deer fleeing into the Mashomack Point. The men were almost to the line of posts when a big doe leaped from the briars and made a straight dash at the line. Five men, ten men, twenty men, got in her path but she did not falter. She bore straight at them. Clubs smote her as she passed and she left a good deal of hair on the briars as she fled, but she got away. The game protectors, used to animals in their moods, broke into cheers for the brave doe that had eluded them.

Many Deer Still at Large.

It was slow, hard going through the briars over that last hill with the deer almost, but not quite, where the seventy-five men had worked all day to put them. At last the line of posts across the narrow tongue of land was reached and the line halted. The four deer which had been taken from the water were placed in a corral and far into the night a score of men worked putting up the wire netting which is to hold the deer on Mashomack Point tonight.

In the morning the seventy-five men will land at the tip of the point, and start back toward the wire fence. In the middle of it, hid behind a clump of trees is a forty by forty foot corral into which the animals will be driven and tied and then crated for their journey by express to the Highlands of the Adirondacks.

It was a nice enough scheme Commissioner Pratt sent his Secretary, Warwick Carpenter and Chief Cameron down to put through. It was beautiful theoretically and it worked even better than the natives predicted it would.

But they didn't get all of the deer. No one knows tonight just how many there are down on that point, but Chief Cameron said he thought seventy-five was a fair estimate of the number of deer loose on Shelter Island, and there was probably, he said, one-third of that number behind the fence tonight. It had cost the State about $3,000 to put them there.

But Commissioner Pratt had said he would do a good job and after Chief Cameron had reported to him tonight it was announced that next week there would be another drive to get the rest of the deer. If any are left after that it is possible that an open season will be declared on them and local gunners will have the chance which they have long sought to shoot deer on Shelter Island.

Among the State game protectors who helped Cameron to corral the Shelter Island deer today were Stearns from Saranac Lake, St. Clair of Franklin County, Wood from Jim Emerson's county, he said, meaning Warren; Wheeler and Kirby, also of Franklin, and Hayes of Essex. All the protectors carried rifles.

The drive stirred up more interest in this end of Long Island than anything since the Carman case. The man who runs the ferry from here to the island will probably declare a 100 per cent. dividend tomorrow. His ferryboat wasn't big enough for the traffic and so he tied a barge behind. Another barge had to be secured for the moving pictures men, for the Captain assured them that "them there things," pointing to their cameras, "waren't no fitten things to take along with passengers. It's agin the law, anyhow."

The drive showed that Shelter Island woods hold something besides deer. Rabbits by the hundred and birds that Mr. Cameron wasn't acquainted with fled before the advancing line and one big red fox ran down the beach to Mashomack Point.

The deer on Shelter Island are Virginia deer, often known as red deer, but Mr. Cameron said they were the ordinary white-tailed deer of the Adirondacks.

WOMAN PATRIOT A CITIZEN.

Court Admits Miss Levardsen So She May Help in Case of War.

Giving as one reason for seeking citizenship that she wanted to be in a position to help the United States if we went to war, Miss Bertha Elizabeth Levardsen of Richmond Hills was naturalized yesterday by Justice Van Siclen in Long Island City. She was born in Norway July 8, 1875, and has been in this country since 1893. A brother, Ole Levardsen, is an architect of Richmond Hills, and is a citizen.

"I haven't thought much of suffrage," said Miss Levardsen, "because I have been so busy reading about the war. I sympathize with the Allies. When the Spanish-American War began I worked for the soldiers of this country. I want to be a citizen so I can do more for this, my country, if war should come. I should do whatever it was possible for me to do, even if I went to the battlefields."

Eighteen men were also admitted. Three of them were Germans.

A BLAKELOCK CORPORATION.

Justice Grants Charter to Those Who Are Aiding Artist.

Papers incorporating the Blakelock Fund have been signed by Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court. The purpose of the corporation is to create a fund for the benefit of Ralph E. Blakelock, the artist, who is in a hospital for incompetents at Middletown, N. Y.

Among the incorporators are J. Alden Weir, President of the National Academy of Design; Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum; A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a number of artists, sculptors, and business men. The first meeting of the incorporators will be held in the offices of Edwards & Murphy, 26 Liberty Street, on Tuesday.

Prof. Lowell Would Be Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, May 5.—Professor Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate on an independent ticket, a report received here from Phoenix, Ariz., today states. Professor Lowell is the authority on Mars and has been at the Flagstaff observatory for a number of years.

Plans for Conference on Religion.

Plans for the second conference on religion, which will be held in connection with the Summer School of Columbia, were announced yesterday. The conference, which will be held from July 11 to July 21, will be addressed by lecturers from Union Theological Seminary and will be under the direction of the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of the university.

M. DE MARIGNY HALL MUST REMAIN IN JAIL

Judge Mayer Dismisses Writ Seeking Release from Ludlow Street.

BANKRUPTCY CAME TOO LATE

Yale Graduate, Thrice Married, Sought Discharge from $10,119 Judgment Obtained by Woman.

Mandeville De Marigny Hall, a promoter of 108 West 144th Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 1, with liabilities of $41,160 and actual assets of $1, with the object of obtaining a discharge from the Ludlow Street Jail on a judgment for $10,119 obtained by Florence G. Finch for conversion of stocks, will not be released under a writ of habeas corpus, according to a decision returned yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal court. Judge Mayer dismissed the writ and remanded Hall to the custody of Sheriff Grifenhagen, on the ground that the United States courts are not empowered to discharge from civil imprisonment a debtor who had been put in jail prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy.

Hall, who says he is related to the Marquis de Marigny family and also to the Duc Vallombrosa, was entangled in his present troubles on Sept. 21, 1913. He was accused by Miss Finch, the daughter of the head of the Finch Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn., with having turned over only $500 of the $10,619 which he received for the sale of stocks owned by Miss Finch. A verdict was found against Hall on Oct. 27, 1915, and a judgment was entered on Oct. 30 of the same year, and he became subject to arrest on a body execution.

Four months later he voluntarily surrendered to the Sheriff and asked to be imprisoned under the body execution, so that he could commence the six months' imprisonment provided in the New York Code as soon as possible. On Feb. 14 of this year Hall, through his attorney, Lemuel Ely Quigg, asked Justice Cohalan to vacate the order for his arrest. Hall at the time was out on $5,000 bail. Yesterday's decision disposed of the motion to vacate.

Hall a Yale Graduate.

Hall is now 29 years old and ever since he was graduated from Yale in 1904 has had a tumultuous career. At various times he has figured in forgery proceedings, and once received a sentence of thirteen months in Paris for a little transaction with a French automobile dealer, in which the Parisian got a worthless check for 25,000 francs and Hall got a motor car. Before the French authorities caught him Hall made a tour of France and Switzerland with a chorus girl and had got as far as London before his trip was cut short.

Hall's next appearance as a too clever penman was when he was arrested at Narragansett Pier on July 12, 1909 on a charge of using legal checks, drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank, for illegal purposes. In other words, Hall's $400 gifts to actresses "to buy orchids" and his hobby for expensive hotels and long motoring expeditions had caused him to forge a number of checks. He was sent to prison.

Mandeville de Marigny Hall has been married three times—twice secretly. He also once broke an engagement to wed. The engagement of Hall to Miss Lily F. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. George Grant Wilson of Kentucky, was announced on Dec. 25, 1905. When the newspapers of June 12, 1906, printed several columns of speculation as to the author of an anonymous card, bearing the crest of the de Marigny family and announcing the breaking of Hall's engagement to Miss Wilson, "by mutual consent," the young man indignantly denied all knowledge of what he termed "a dastardly trick."

Wedding Kept Secret Six Months.

A month later, while Miss Wilson was in Paris with her mother, Hall married Miss Florence Teal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Teal of Rochester, N. Y. The wedding was kept secret from Hall's family and friends. The marriage was discovered on Jan. 21, 1907, when it was learned that Hall had been living with his bride in the Alhambra, an apartment house in West Eleventh Street, for six months. Hall admitted then having written the card announcing the breaking of his engagement to Miss Wilson.

Attention was directed to the young man on Jan. 16, 1908, when it was ascertained that the Roosevelt Hospital authorities had refused to explain to the police how Hall had suffered a serious wound in his right side two nights earlier in his father's home. Hall vigorously denied that he had tried to kill himself, and said that he had accidentally shot himself while cleaning a revolver. He added that it was not true, as some had said, that his marriage had proved unhappy or that he was drinking heavily.

The truth of this statement was questioned by his friends when it became known shortly after the shooting incident that Mrs. Hall had left her husband to go to her father in Rochester. When she arrived in this city from Quebec on June 28, 1908, she told reporters she had left her husband because of his habits and admitted that the shooting followed her refusal to live with him. She showed a cable dispatch from London which stated that Hall had been arrested at the Hotel Cecil on a charge of fraud. The dispatch added that Hall had been staying there with his "bride," who was named as Miss Vida Whitmore, a former chorus girl in Weber's Music Hall. Soon after this Mrs. Florence Teal Hall divorced Hall and named Miss Whitmore as corespondent.

Hall and the former chorus girl, who left the stage to open a dressmaking establishment in West Forty-fifth Street, went to Jersey City and were secretly wed. Later the marriage was annulled and Hall then married Mrs. Mary Field, a sister-in-law of Magistrate Corrigan.

Prior to his imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail, Hall lived at 12 Fifth Avenue.

'SKEETERS INSPIRE JINGLE.

Health Department Urges Boys to Use Hammer and Icepick.

The Health Department tried verse yesterday as a stimulus to mosquito extermination. As a feature of the anti-mosquito campaign the department wants to enlist thousands of youngsters who will take a hammer and the family icepick and go about punching holes in tin cans and breaking bottles found in back yards and vacant lots. This is the first attempt of the department poet:

Mother, lend me the hammer;
Mother, lend me the pick.
For I'm a mosquito slammer.
These two will do the trick.

Not to be outdone, Dr. Bouldan, head of the Bureau of Health Education, penned this:

Knock all the bottles on the head,
Pierce through the cans' tin bottoms,
And soon all 'skeeters will be dead,
And you'll not have to swat them.

"What lad armed with hammer and pick could resist this appeal?" the Doctor asked seriously.

MARTIN DIED A NEW YORKER.

Appellate Division Reverses Decision That Home Was in London.

Frederick Townsend Martin, author of "The Idle Rich," died a resident of this city, and therefore his estate will be appraised and taxed in this State, according to a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday. The court reversed the finding of Surrogate Fowler, who decided that Mr. Martin was a resident of London. The opinion says:

"Mr. Martin did nothing to transfer any of his business interests, &c., to London. On the whole the evidence seems to show that Mr. Martin still considered New York City as his domicile, and, taking into consideration Mr. Martin's wealth nad habits, the purchase of a private residence in a city, London, where he was accustomed to spend a considerable portion of his time, does not have the significance that would attach to a like action by a person of a less cosmopolitan character."

POLICE WILL PARADE TODAY.

Union Falls in Effort to Keep Patrolman's Band from Marching.

Twelve regiments of policemen will march down Fifth Avenue in their annual parade this afternoon, starting at Eightieth Street at 1 o'clock. The Police Band, which the Musical Mutual Protective Union sought to prevent participation in the parade by a restraining order, will lead the procession with the honor regiment to the reviewing stand at Madison Square Park, where the Mayor, Police Commissioner Woods, and other city officials will review them. The parade will disband at Twenty-third Street. The paraders will include ten regiments of patrolmen, one regiment of mounted men, motor and bicycle squads, with a large squad of police dogs and the police wagons at the rear.

The restraining order was sought by the union on the ground that the police members of the band, when acting as musicians, were not performing services for which they were paid, and that their services in the capacity of musicians deprived union members of earnings to that extent. Justice Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court denied the application.

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Men's Negligee Shirts, soft finish or with laundered cuffs, $1.10
Negligee Shirts, of madras and crepe cloth with satin stripes $1.55
Men's Pajamas, in assorted materials,.....per suit $1.10
Silk Mixed Pajamas, fine quality,.....per suit $3.25

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ADELE PANKHURST STONED,

Anti-Conscription Agitator Provokes a Riot in Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Adele Pankhurst, daughter of the English suffragette leader, has just figured in another "no conscription" disturbance in Melbourne, during which she and other anti-conscription women speakers were struck in the face by stones thrown by soldiers and others.

The anti-conscriptionists held their demonstration on the banks of the Yarra River on a Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Socialist Society, and the meeting attracted about 3,000 persons, including some 150 soldiers. The latter set up a counter-demonstration after the meeting had adopted a resolution denouncing "the crafty attempt of interested individuals to foist conscription upon Australia, knowing it to be for the purpose of smashing down the working-class organisation and for the cheapening of labor."

The soldiers mounted an improvised platform about ten yards from where Miss Pankhurst was speaking, and a corporal of the Australian Expeditionary Forces pleaded in strong language to the crowd to cease listening "to such rot as that woman over there is speaking." The corporal's speech was greeted with cheers by his comrades, and a resolution in favor of conscription at the earliest possible moment was passed by the soldiers and their sympathizers.

Later, when one of the Socialist orators declared that "every man who went to fight was a murderer," there was a general rush for the anti-conscription platform, which, with a speaker on it, was overturned, and there was a general riot during which stones were thrown and the anti-conscriptionists were driven from the place.

SOUKHOMLINOFF IN PRISON.

Russian Ex-War Minister Held on Charge of High Treason.

LONDON, Saturady, May 6.—General W. A. Soukhominoff, former Russian Minister of War, has been imprisoned in the fortress of Peter and Paul, according to a semi-official dispatch from Petrograd, as the result of a preliminary inquiry by Senator Bogorodsky into charges of criminal negligence and high treason in connection with his administration of the Russian Army.

General Soukhominoff resigned as Minister of War last June. He was removed from membership in the Council of the Empire by the Emperor in March this year, and an inquiry into the accusations in connection with the insufficiency of munitions for the Russian Army was ordered by the Council of the Empire.

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LAUDS THE BOY SCOUTS

Hopes to See the Time When Every Boy and Girl Will Drill in School.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 5.—At the Cove School this afternoon, where he delivered the Arbor Day address and presented the children with a composite carving and picture made by one of the sailors who went around the world with the fleet, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took the rôle of teacher of preparedness. Among other statements he asserted that he hoped the day soon would come when all the children in all the schools would be trained so that they would be able to uphold the honor and safety of the Nation in time of war, and be better citizens in time of peace.

The Cove School is the school where all of the Roosevelt children have studied and where Colonel Roosevelt each Christmas eve appears as Santa Claus and hands out the presents from a tree which he supplies. His appearance is the event of the year in the lives of the youngsters. Today they responded with ringing cheers to his words and when he concluded a Boy-Scout yell was given: "A-M-E-R-I-C-A—Boy Scouts, Boy Scouts, U. S. A. Roosevelt."

The Colonel arrived at the little schoolhouse at 2 o'clock and was greeted by the pupils, who sang patriotic songs, and by a detachment of the Boy Scouts from the Cold Spring school, who drilled on the pebble-coated roadway leading up the little hill to the school building. The Colonel stood at attention with hat off and a broad smile on his face.

Praises the Boy Scouts.

Colonel Roosevelt first told the pupils about his own children, who had gone from this school, and of his Christmas parties there and of how he could never forget the thrill he felt when one of his youngsters recited "Darius Green and His Flying Machine." Then he plunged into preparedness. Turning to the Boy Scouts, he said:

"I hope that not very long hence in every school in the country we will see the kind of drill you Boy Scouts have given. I hope that all the boys and all the girls will drill and all be trained as the Boy Scouts are being trained to fit themselves to do their duty to their country in time of peace and in time of war."

A woman walked into the room, and one of the Boy Scouts got up from his seat and escorted her to it. The Colonel, smiling, turned to him:

"That's exactly it," he exclaimed. "This training teaches you to be courteous as well as manly. Now, I have no use for the bully or the brawler, and I have no use for the sissy or the mollycoddle, either one."

The Colonel's youthful audience applauded madly.

Colonel Roosevelt then talked to the children about their lives at home, saying that "no one is worth anything outside the home if he is not worth while having in the home."

"The whole Boy Scout movement," he exclaimed, "is part of a movement to make us happier and more useful."

He talked about tidiness and carefulness also, saying that he wished some of the people living on the Cove Road who permitted their places to become littered with papers and cans could hear his message.

"For instance," he said, "I like people to come to my own place and have picnics if they behave themselves, but if they behave like pigs I treat them like pigs and keep them off."

Tells of the Fleet's Trip.

Abruptly the Colonel turned to the subject of the picture he had presented.

"The Army and Navy," he said, "and the enlisted men are on the whole the citizens who deserve the best of the country. When I was President I thought the peace which the people wanted was the kind of peace you got when you were able to hold up your own end, and I sent the fleet around the world. There were civilians who expressed the belief that I couldn't do it, but our Admirals said I could send the fleet all right, but not the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla.

"I was going to see the target practice on the Maryland about six weeks before the time set for the fleet to start. Two torpedo boat destroyers came alongside and I had the Lieutenants in for dinner. They were fine young fellows—just game cocks—the kind you could put against any one in the world and know that the United States was safe. They said to me: 'Mr. President, let us go. We can take the torpedo boat flotilla around the world.' One of them added: 'The term of enlistment of about all the men on my boat will expire shortly. They are waiting until they know whether we can go. If we do they will re-enlist.'

"And I said, 'By George, you shall go.' The torpedo boat destroyers made the trip.

"A certain hour was set for the return of the fleet, and as the time arrived we could just see the great hulls lifted over the horizon. They got back just fifty-three minutes late after a trip of sixteen months. I think they did pretty well."

Colonel Roosevelt said that there were not more than twenty cases of absence among the 14,000 men.

"Every man in that fleet," he said, "felt that the honor of the nation was in his keeping."

Lauds the Marines' Work.

Then the Colonel told of the service done by marines in policing the devastated districts at the time of the Messina earthquake in Sicily.

"Those stalwart jackies," he said, "were as fine a type of fighting men as there are in the world. It must be a cause of pride to the people that the army and navy are the finest fighters in the world, and yet are incapable of the brutalities we have seen practised within the last two years. If they are given half a chance by the men above them they will always take care of the women and children and see that no harm comes to noncombatants. And so I hope that every man in this country in the army and navy and in private life will do the best there is in him for his country. I guess that is about all I have to say."

PERKINS WANTS NO OFFICE.

Says Progressives Wouldn't Bother T. R. in White House.

In an open letter to S. A. Perkins of Tacoma, Wash., a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, has made statements concerning his own attitude and that of the Progressives, in the event of the nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican and Progressive Parties. Mr. Perkins asserts that his own efforts are entirely disinterested, and that he would not take the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He says he would in no way endeavor to embarrass Colonel Roosevelt in his administration or appointments. There have been reports that some Republican leaders felt that the followers of Roosevelt in the Progressive Party would expect many offices if the Colonel was elected on a ticket representing the united parties. Mr. Perkins's letter follows:

May 3, 1916.

Mr. S. A. Perkins, Member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, Tacoma, Wash.

My Dear Mr. Perkins:

Pursuant to the promise I made you as you were leaving for the West the other day, I am going to summarize in this letter the views I expressed in our several conversations.

As to the Progressives, I said to you in our conversations, and I want to repeat it with all earnestness and sincerity in this letter, that I know whereof I speak when I say that there is no ground for the belief that the Progressive organization would even attempt to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt in any way in his administration or his appointments were he again President. Do not overlook the fact that we Progressives are openly pledged to a patriotic course. We have, times without number, pronounced our disinterestedness in the policy we have been pursuing, and I am satisfied that the men who today are representing the party are working in an unselfish spirit and are not going to do anything in the future to stultify their record.

Now as to myself, I am familiar with some of the rumors regarding my motives in the work I have been and am doing. It is embarrassing to speak of one's self, but in view of the gravity and the nature of the situation, I want to reiterate in this letter what I said to you in conversation, viz., that I have absolutely no ambition for office, nor do I desire reward of any kind for the work I have been doing. I cannot and do not think of myself as being in politics. I have been working as I have because for a long time I have felt very deeply that the country was drifting in the wrong direction, both industrially and internationally, and that national inefficiency and unpreparedness are millstones around our necks.

My business life has thrown me, as you know, into contact with international and industrial affairs. I have, therefore, had an unusual opportunity to study and observe the changing conditions of the world in politics, in business, and in industrial relations. For ten years or more I have on many occasions publicly spoken and used such influence as I could command for a broader nationalism and internationalism in our business and political life.

I am not looking for office in connection with any of the work I am doing. I have no desire for office. Mr. Roosevelt absolutely understands this.

I believe that as goes the next four years at Washington so goes the next forty years for our country; that this is the year of fate for the United States. I believe that a vast deal depends on the experience, tact, wisdom, and strength of our next Chief Executive. For many years I have been fortunate in knowing quite well practically all of the prominent men in the political life of our nation. Taking into consideration the character and variety of the problems confronting us, it has for several years been my judgment that Mr. Roosevelt is the best equipped man in this country to assist as our national leader in solving existing problems and leading us on to better things. It is solely for this reason that I have been and am so earnestly and actively supporting him. If he should be chosen the joint standard bearer and elected President, some people seem to think that my ambition is to be Secretary of the Treasury. This rumor is false, for under no circumstances would I accept that high office, even assuming that it would be offered. Others have said that I am ambitious to be Chairman of the National Committee of a reunited party. This is absolutely false. I do not want it and would not take it. In addition, I realize that there are men in the Republican Party qualified by experience for that position.

When I left the banking business I publicly announced that I did so for the purpose of having more time to devote to public and semi-public affairs, and I meant every word I said. I have tried to live up to that statement and shall continue to do so. In a country like ours, where the problems pressing for solution are so many and at present so vital, there is abundant scope for any man to render public service without feeling that of necessity he must hold public office.

Let me also repeat another thing I said in our conversations, viz., that if, in readjusting the differences between the parties and bringing about some of the accomplishments the country so sorely needs, my complete elimination in every respect from the situation would be helpful, I would eliminate myself instanter.

You and I have known each other for a good many years. Although we are unrelated by ties of blood, even though our names are the same, we have been akin in our belief that business men should not be so absorbed in their business that they cannot give a certain amount of time to public service.

I hope this letter will be helpful, as you thought it might be, in removing some of the erroneous impressions that seem to exist.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
Chairman Executive Committee, Progressive Party.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE.

Boston and Newark Have Branches —Large Advisory Committee.

Lewis K. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Roosevelt Nonpartisan League, at 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, announced yesterday the appointment of a large Advisory Committee. In the list are Henry B. Joy, manufacturer, of Detroit; William A. Lord, Newark, N. J.; John C. Greenway, Bisbeen, Ariz.; General S. V. S. Murray, Paterson, N. J.; General Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, of Tennessee; James M. Seymour, Jr., Newark, N. J.; George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, of Boston; William MacDonald, Providence; G. Bacon, Boston; Frank S. Butterworth, New Haven; Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy, of Detroit; Hamlin Garland, the writer, of Chicago; Henry Reuterdahl, the artist and writer, and J. Randolph Coolidge, architect, of Boston.

Branches of the league have been formed in Newark and Boston. A branch is to be formed in the Middle West. A statement issued by the league said in part:

"There can be no possible doubt that the issue of Americanism, with Colonel Roosevelt as the leader, has, at the present time, a deep and definite appeal to Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, and Independents who are consequently joining this league with no idea of leaving their parties, but because they feel that the great issue before the country today is not a political issue, but rather a national issue, upon which loyal men of all parties must, for the time being, unite.

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MUSEUM OF INDIANS WILL COST $250,000

Arrangement Now Being Made to Raise Additional $100,000 for Equipment.

WORK TO START NEXT WEEK

Building in Upper Broadway Will House the Notable Collections of George G. Heye.

Ground will be broken next week for the building of the Museum of the American Indian, an institution to be devoted to the solving of the great mystery of the origin of the prehistoric races of the Western Hemisphere.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, Archer M. Huntington has given to the institution a site with a frontage of sixty-five feet on Broadway, just south of 155th Street and adjacent to the group of buildings of which the Hispanic Museum is the centre. The plans for the proposed museum, which were seen yesterday, provide for a structure with a basement and four stories, which will be in the same style as that of the building of the American Geographical Society. Friends of George G. Heye, who has gathered the notable collection which is to be placed in the structure, have subscribed $250,000 for the building, and arrangements are now being made to raise the additional $100,000 for the equipment. The collection itself, which includes 400,000 specimens and is valued at $500,000, is to be turned over in a few days to a board of trustees, who are also to take title to the real estate. This marks the passing from private hands of one of the largest collections ever gathered by one man.

Mr. Heye has been from boyhood interested in the history of the American Indians. His decision to found a museum dedicated to the red men was formed twenty years ago when, as a college student, he spent a vacation in Arizona. There he saw many of the remains left by ancient peoples. A man of wealth, he has since that time sent out thirty expeditions to all parts of North and South America. The results of some of these expeditions proved to be of unusual scientific importance. The museum will include the best collections of Ecuadorean and West Indian ethnological and archaeological specimens in the world. Four expeditions are now in South American countries in the interest of the institution. Professor Marshall H. Saville of Columbia University has been the scientific adviser of Mr. Heye for many years, and he will be the director of the museum. He has been assisted by George H. Pepper. The present quarters of the institution are at 10 East Thirty-third Street, where two floors of an office building are filled with the results of exploration. Other material is in storage, and the University of Pennsylvania has on exhibition several thousand specimens. All the relics of past civilizations will be assembled under one roof early next year when the building will have been completed.

Special attention will be given in the Museum of the American Indian to the study collections, which are to be in the basement of the building. They are to be so arranged that scientists and students may examine under the most favorable conditions specimens which although scientifically important are not adapted for popular display. On the first floor will be a large exhibition hall and the administrative offices. The second and third floors are exhibition halls. The arrangements for showing the collections will be on original lines now being planned. One of the most important features of the museum will be the relics from the Isles of the Caribbean Sea, which illuminate the history of the tribes which existed there at the time of Columbus. There are several paddles of a pattern which were pictured in works published in the days of the discoverer, but had not been seen for centuries. Several years ago two of the type were found by one of the Heye expeditions.

The collections include rare and beautiful objects in gold and marble which have never been seen by any one except a small group of scientists and friends of the founder. Many of these are of the highest artistic quality and reveal skill and civilization which cast a new light on the history of the aborigines. Among them is a sculptured bowl of white marble which connoisseurs say rivals in beauty the finest works of European or Asiatic art. Another example is a portion of a vase bearing figures in relief which suggest the work of classic antiquity. The collections include wood carvings of exceptionally artistic design.

The museum is strong in material bearing on the life stories of the Indians who lived in the eastern part of the United States, and the collections of basketry, of bead and feather and quill work are especially valuable.

Mayor Signs 80-Cent Gas Bill.

Mayor Mitchel signed yesterday the so-called 80-cent gas bill providing for gas at the rate of 80 cents per thousand cubic feet in the Thirty and Thirty-first Wards of Brooklyn. The bill was introduced in the Legislature after the Public Service Commission had failed during several years of hearings and court action to arrive at a decision. Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, in a letter to Senator Thompson, urged that the Legislature take action in the matter since the present commission was not familiar with the proceedings.

CAMPAIGN FOR GEN. WOOD.

Baltimore Republicans Think He Might Unite Taft and Roosevelt Men

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—While General Leonard Wood's present visit to Baltimore and his address before the Harvard alumni last night urging national preparedness were not related to the suggestion of his nomination for President by the Republican National Convention, a campaign in behalf of his nomination is seriously on here, and his supporters are looking to Maryland for votes in the convention. It is urged in behalf of General Wood's nomination that he is upon most friendly terms with former President Taft and former President Roosevelt, and hence ought to be acceptable to both and their respective friends.

Robert Burton, who is active in Republican politics, has addressed letters to Mr. Taft and to Colonel Roosevelt, urging that they unite upon General Wood.

Wheaton College Club Breakfast.

The Wheaton College (Norton, Mass.) Club of New York will hold its thirtieth annual breakfast today at noon at the Hotel McAlpin. Many distinguished guests will be present, among them Dr. S. V. Cole, President of Wheaton College; Professor McIntire, head of the department of philosophy and education; Miss Ida J. Everett, Dean of the college; Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Charlotte Morrill, Registrar of Adelphi College; William H. Short, Mrs. Nina R. Noble of the Noble School at Hewlett, Mrs. Francis W. Upham, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliot, editor of Woman's Work, Miss Kate Sanborn, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee, President of the Brooklyn Colony of the N. S. N. E. W., and Miss Emily H. Welch, Principal of the Charlton School.

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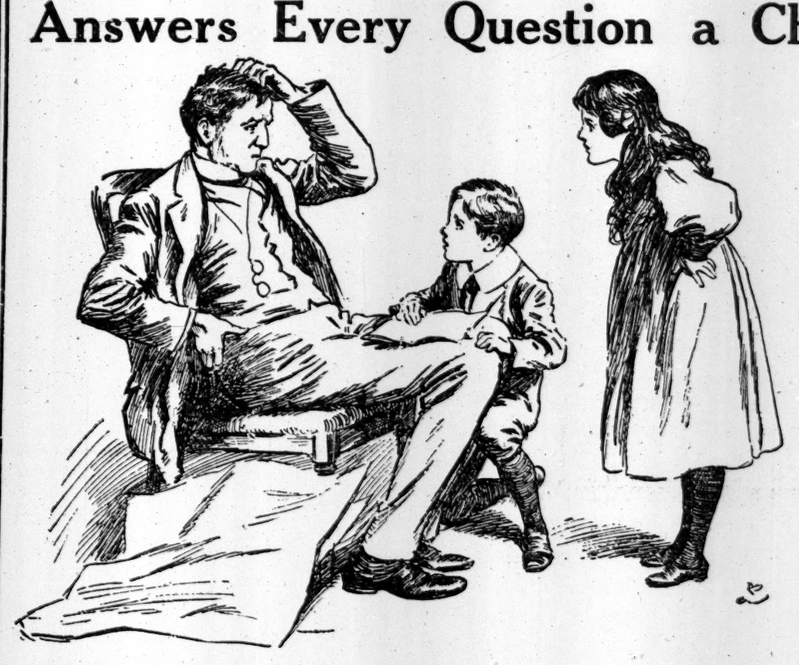

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NAVAL RESERVE BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

Tillman Measure Is Expected to Attract 25,000 Men Formerly in Service.

RETAINING FEES TO BE PAID

7,000 Reservists Could Be Maintained at the Same Cost as 1,000 Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the committee, creating a naval reserve corps. The bill is intended to supplant a law enacted a year ago, which offered so few inducements for enrollment that only 385 reservists are now listed. The bill provides for the payment of retaining fees to reservists and regular pay during training and active service, fixes liberal gratuities when reservists are ordered into service in time of danger, provides for reserve cadetships, and also requires officers and crews on auxiliary ships of the navy to enter the reserve within two years after the bill is signed.

This last-mentioned feature of the bill is expected to encourage the making of American ships to be manned by American crews and to foster the merchant marine. The minimum base pay for reservists is a retaining fee of $12 per annum, increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. every four years. It is estimated that seven reservists could be maintained for the cost of one man in the active service, or if the pay of the reservists should be increased to correspond with the proposed payment of the federalized militia, four reservists would cost the Government what one sailor in the navy does now.

Under the provisions of the bill it is estimated that 1,000 reservists would cost annually $90,825, divided as follows: Retainers, $35,300; active duty pay, $23,275; subsistence while training, $6,750; travel for training, $18,000, and uniform allowance, $7,500. If the pay of the reservists should be increased to equal that proposed for the National Guard in the Hay bill, $70,600 for each 1,000 reservists would have to be added to the total.

Five Classes of Reservists.

The bill provides for five classes of reservists, according to their knowledge of nautical matters and the terms of their enlistment. Particular effort is made to attract to the reserve corps men who have served in the navy. Those, for instance, who have served sixteen or twenty years are permitted to be transferred into the reserve corps at one-third or one-half pay, respectively. It is estimated that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 men in the United States who have served in the navy and are available for the reserves.

The committee's report, which was written by Mr. Swanson of Virginia, says in part:

"The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation estimated that 29,000 to 39,000 more men were necessary to man all serviceable naval vessels built and building. He recommended, however, in his testimony before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives that a large proportion of these be secured in a reserve, as, from his knowledge of recruiting conditions throughout the country, he believed it would be very doubtful whether more than 10,000 to 15,000 men for the regular service could be recruited during the next year. The great majority of such men would be green or raw material, and would require a year or more of training before they would be of much value as man-of-war's men.

"The great potential force for preparedness within the next year, in the opinion of the Bureau of Navigation, is represented by the 25,000 ex-service men now in civil life who have already had their training in the navy, and who, if organized as a reserve force, would, in case of war, promptly fill the complements of the reserve naval vessels and resume the duties with which they are already familiar.

"A large proportion of these men may be secured for the reserve organization if sufficient inducements in retainer pay are offered. Very few of them, however, would re-enlist in the regular service, because they have already established themselves in civil pursuits and have obligations to their families.

"With an organized reserve force a policy could be established which could permit of the organization of a battle fleet of a certain number of ships of various types in active commission and less valuable units of the fleet in reserve. As new vessels would be added to the active fleet, the older ones would be retired to the reserve.

Manoeuvres and Drills.

"At stated intervals the entire fleet, including the reserve ships, could be mobilized for drills and manoeuvres and the navy thus kept in a state of "preparedness" for war. Without a reserve force there can be no such mobilization, nor could any one foretell how long after the beginning of a war it would take to recruit the men necessary for the reserve ships and to get them ready for service.

"Under the provisions of the bill as submitted, the cost to maintain 7,000 men in reserve will be the same as the cost to maintain 1,000 men in the regular service. As a matter of economy alone this consideration should appeal to every one who views with more or less alarm the constantly increasing expense necessary for an adequate navy.

"Last year the Navy Department recommended and Congress passed an act establishing a naval reserve from among the former enlisted men of the navy. The inducements in the matter of pay were not sufficient to bring into the reserve many of these men. There are now 280 of them in the reserve.

"There are now about 25,000 to 30,000 men in civil life who have served four, eight, and twelve years in the navy. They are men skilled in the duties required on a naval vessel and would make the best material for a naval reserve that could possibly be obtained.

"Many of the honorably discharged men occupy important places in their communities and have responsibilities to their families and to their employers. Many are workingmen in the various industrial trades, and live from week to week on a small wage. They are good citizens and patriotic to their flag and country, but it cannot be expected of them to give up their bread-winning pursuits without a just compensation.

"The bill as submitted is broader and more comprehensive in its provisions than was the act of last year. It was recommended by the Navy Department after a year of careful study of and experience with conditions affecting the enrollment of many men who would be of use to the navy in time of war."

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MRS. SCOTT VISITS ROOKIES.

Spends All Day at Camp—Many Applications for Sunday Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The presence of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott as commanding officer at the National Service School for Women, where she arrived early in the morning in khaki uniform, and remained until the close of visiting hour, added greatly to the military prestige of the camp and the general interest of the visitors, who came by the hundreds.

Mrs. Scott arranged several company drills that showed the 200 women rookies in good form, and as well equipped for parade duty as the average military regiments. Owing to rain in the early morning there were occasional puddles, which on the first round were politely avoided, but with practice were officially accepted. As a consequence, there is a demand tonight from many quarters for a second pair of brown boots.

The first-aid class, which is not obligatory, has grown with every day, and now numbers more than 100. Fifty young women are in the classes learning telegraphy, and twice that number in the wireless class, which is divided into four sections.

Announcement today that "church leave" would be granted Sunday morning, with afternoon leave from 2 to 6 o'clock, led to immediate application for more than 100 passes. One youthful belle was deeply disappointed in finding there was no "luncheon leave," as she was invited to a party at the Chevy Chase Club.

Several Washington pupils took great pleasure in showing their spirit by declining an invitation to a reception held this evening at one of the European embassies. Miss Frances Williams, a débutante of a little more than a year, was officer of the day.

Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, was one of the young women called for by many visitors this afternoon, while Miss Helen Parker used up nearly the entire recreation period fondling her black poodle, which was brought out from town by a sympathetic friend.

WILSON CRITIC LOSES JOB.

Government Employe Had Criticised President's U-Boat Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, today dismissed from office Ernest Bruncken, assistant register of the copyright division, for remarks alleged to have been disrespectful to President Wilson's submarine policy.

MAYOR VETOES GARBAGE BILL.

Cromwell Measure Disapproved on Staten Island's Protest.

Despite the opposition of residents of Staten Island, Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator George Cromwell providing that no garbage from other boroughs of the city should be finally disposed of in one borough without the consent of a majority of the members of the local board of improvement of that borough. The bill was intended to do away with the garbage disposal plant which the Board of Estimate has contracted to have erected on Arthur Kills, Staten Island.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Estimate discussed the whole problem of garbage disposal again yesterday with the contractors and a committee of Staten Islanders. The contractors offered to build their plant on Meadow Island, just off shore from southern Staten Island, but the proposition was rejected by the Staten Island committee as being little different from the present plan. The committee suggested that an island be constructed on Romer Shoals, in the lower bay, and that a disposal plant be located there.

During the discussion it was brought out that fifty acres of land would be needed on such an island, and that, there being no ferry boat from the shoals, dwellings, a schoolhouse, a church, and other buildings would have to be erected for the convenience of the laborers and their families, who would number at least 500. The estimated cost was $1,500,000, and the contractors would have to pay a rental of about $75,000 a year. The site which the contractors at present contemplate on Arthur Kills will cost about $60,000 a year. The matter will be laid before the full Board of Estimate to determine just what appropriation the board will be willing to grant.

RECOVER $514,000 OF LOOT.

Brogan, Alleged Receiver of Stolen Gems, Held in $2,000 Bail.

With the arraignment yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton of Robert H. Brogan, a speculator in jewelry at 605 Hudson Street, charged with having received property knowing it to have been stolen from the mails, Post Office Inspectors said they had recovered that jewelry, worth $8,000, and stocks having a face value of $500,000, which they alleged had been stolen from the mails. The chance arrest at Baltimore fo Edward J. Quigley, a resident of Ridgefield Park, N. J., led, the officials said, to a clearing up of the theft of four pouches from a mail wagon while it was on board the ferryboat Wilkesbarre in February.

Brogan was arrested on Thursday, and, it was charged, had in his possession an $8,000 necklace that was part of the stolen mail. He was held in $2,000 bail. While he was being examined, the Federal Grand Jury indicted Quigley, Louis Windler, a former chauffeur in the postal transfer service, and Thomas Benson, a bricklayer and Windler's brother-in-law, on charges of conspiring to rob the mails.

Quigley was arrested by the postal authorities in the railroad station at Baltimore, Md., with a bag containing the stolen securities in his possession. Benson was caught when he attempted to sell $4,000 worth of unmounted diamonds in the Bronx, and later Windler was taken into custody and charged with using one of the transportation company's keys in plundering the wagon on the ferryboat.

CONFEREES SPLIT OVER ARMY BILL

Unable to Adjust Differences Between House and Senate Over Three Sections.

LOWER CHAMBER TO VOTE

Size of Army, Nitrate Plant, and the Schemes for Reserves Are the Points at Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The failure of the Senate and House conferees to agree on the fundamental provisions of the Chamberlain-Hay Army Reorganization bill was reported to the House today by Representative James Hay, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Hay reported a complete disagreement, but indicated that, except on three sections, the conferees can work out their differences.

Mr. Hay gave notice that on Moday he would seek an expression from the House regarding the three principal items in dispute—the size of the army, the establishment of a Government nitrate plant, and the volunteer army plan which the Senate proposes to substitute for the National Guard feature of the House bill.

It is understood that the House conferees are willing to compromise on the size of the army, authorizing an army larger than that provided for in the House measure, if the Senate will agree to accept the Hay scheme for the "federalization" of the National Guard. The Senate conferees, however, have rejected such overtures and are standig firmly for the volunteer army plan of the Chamberlain, or Senate, bill. The Senate conferees are equally as insistent on the establishment of a nitrate plant, but the hands of the House conferees are tied on this provision because the lower chamber rejected the nitrate plant section of the original Hay bill.

President Wilson is understood to have informed Mr. Hay that he desired the nitrate plant authorization carried in the army bill. Whether the President's support of the item will cause the House to reconsider its former action is problematical.

The House reached a unanimous consent agreement today to debate the Army bill disagreement for three hours on Monday. Mr. Hay said he would ask the House to record itself on each of the three items in dispute, voting first on the Senate authorization for an army of 250,000 men. The bill as passed by the House called for an army of 140,000 men, with a Federalized National Guard as the second line of defense.

It is believed that the House conferees would accept a substitute clause for an army of 180,000 to 190,000 men, and that the House would ratify this conference action were the Senate to recede in its insistence on the Chamberlain volunteer army plan. The insistence of the Senate on this plan has deadlocked the conference on two fundamental issues.

When the Army bill was sent to conference Mr. Hay assured the lower body that its conferees would not accept the nitrate plant section without specific authority from the House.

PLAN FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Others Added to Mayor's Committee.

The sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense which, as a Home Defense League, is to cooperate with the Police Department, held a meeting at the City Hall yesterday and organized. Alderman Henry H. Curran is Chairman of the sub-committee. The following were added as members of the Home Defense Committee: Colonel Daniel Appleton, Joseph F. Ahearn, Charles M. Billings, Henry Bull, Magistrate Samuel H. Evins, C. A. Hebb, Henry S. Hoker, of Pattsburgh; William J. Lee, Superintendent of Recreation of the Park Department; Nathaniel Phillips, President of the Foreign-Born Citizens' League; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John E. Weier, Park Commissioner of Queens; Captain Alfred Wendt, Alexander M. White, and Hunter Wykes.

Sub-committees were appointed to go among the marchers of the Citizens' Preparedness Parade on May 13 and get signatures to membership blanks.

At a meeting of the members of the Home Defense League in the Sixth Inspection District, held last night at 26 Manhattan Avenue, officers to drill the battalion of the Thirty-eighth Precinct were elected. They are: Captain, Fred Clark; Lieutenants, Z. Geisler, and Alfred Robbins; Sergeants, Julius J. Stern, Max Munzer, George W. Smith, and William Wetz, all of whom have seen service in the army or navy.

BIG GIFT TO SALVATION ARMY

Building Worth $100,000 May House Booth Memorial School.

The gift of a building valued at about $100,000 to the Salvation Army in Jersey City was announced by Major Wallace Winchell yesterday. It is probable that the new building will be used later as the General Booth Memorial Training School.

Thomas Hill of 132 Delaware Avenue, Jersey City, donor of the building, met General William Booth and his wife about 1855, ten years before they established the Christian Mission that assumed the name of Salvation Army in 1878. He became so enthusiastic over the evangelists, particularly over the sermons of Mrs. Booth, that he always had them at his home when they came to his city.

About thirty years later, when the Salvation Army was extending its organization everywhere, Mr. Hill gave the branch in Jersey City the use of a building which housed the Old Foundry Mission. When the Hudson tunnels were opened the building was sold, but Mr. Hill bought a site between Newark Avenue and Gregory Street, and a few days ago the deed of gift was signed. The new structure will be opened on Sept. 1.

Just Published

SOME IMAGIST POETS, 1916

A New Collection of the work of this interesting group of poets—Richard Aldington, "H. D.," John Gould Fletcher, F. S. Flint, D. H. Lawrence, and Amy Lowell—showing increased scope and power, and confirming their important position in modern poetry. The volume includes Miss Lowell's "Patterns" and "Spring Day" and Mr. Fletcher's Arizona poems.

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DEFER HEIGHTS' BUS LINES.

Mayor Says Matter Must Wait on West Side Track Settlement.

Mayor Mitchel told a delegation from Washington Heights yesterday that the whole question of new motor bus routes in Manhattan would be held in abeyance until after the west side track situation had been settled. The delegation representing the Upper Manhattan Taxpayers' Association had appeared before the Board of Estimate to urge that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company be granted extensions to its lines, which now terminate at 135th Street and Broadway, to 155th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The proposed new lines on Washington Heights are designated to run north from 135th Street and Broadway to West 181st Street, and from 155th Street north on St. Nicholas Avenue to 193d Street. The delegation produced a petition bearing the signatures of several thousand residents of the district. Borough President Marks gave the delegation assurance that the question would be brought up for settlement some time in the near future.

WRIGHT CO.'S FLYING FIELD.

Takes Five-Year Lease at Hempstead—Trial for Record Today.

The greatest aviation school in the country, with thirty planes, will be officially opened on June 1 at Hempstead, where the flying field was leased yesterday for five years from the Hempstead Plains Company by the Wright Aeroplane Company.

The field is roughly two and a half miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. It is considered the best in the East, and is fully equipped with hangars. The Wright company discontinued its Winter school in Augusta, Ga., on May 1. The entire equipment, including the six machines used all Winter for training aviators, will be sent here today.

One feature of the migration will be an attempt to break the world's record by flying from Augusta to Hempstead in one day. Howard Reinhart, a veteran aviator of the old Wright school, will start from Augusta shortly after daybreak to cover the 900 miles to Hempstead without stopping before sunset. He will use a small Wright speed biplane, with 70 horse-power motor, and if conditions are favorable will make better than seventy-five miles an hour. Under the worst conditions it is expected that Reinhart will arrive here in fourteen hours.

Official notice that the Hempstead field had changed hands was received yesterday by the aviators and aviation companies using the hangars and equipment there. The notice called for the vacation of quarters by June 1, but it was said, to be a purely formal matter and that the Wright Company had no intention to dispossess these old tenants.

J. H. STOPPANI FOUND GUILTY

Broker to be Sentenced on Monday for Grand Larceny.

Joseph H. Stoppani, a broker and former member of the firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin, was found guilty of grand larceny by a jury before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. He was then remanded to the Raymond Street Jail for sentence on Monday. The indictment of both members of the firm was based on the complaint of John F. Smith, a client, who failed to get back $3,000 in cash and $2,000 in bonds, which he intrusted to them in 1914 for investment. The firm was expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the same year.

Stoppani asked for a separate trial and his case was first called. At the trial Assistant District Attorney Allen showed that the cash and bonds intrusted to the firm by Smith were not used to purchase stocks as directed by the complainant.

DENIES CONTRACT FOR ALTAR

Maloney, Papal Marquis, Testifies in Builders' $15,000 Suit.

Martin Maloney, who is a Papal Marquis, testified yesterday before trial in the suit brought by Denis H. and Edith McBride for $15,000 which, they said, Mr. Maloney had promised to pay them on a contract for an altar for a Catholic church in Scranton, Penn. There was considerable trouble in serving Mr. Maloney with the court order requiring him to testify, but he was finally served in his office at 50 Church Street.

Questioned by the plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Maloney admitted having met Mr. McBride and having looked over the altar plans. He had expressed his willingness, he said, to pay $12,000 for the altar, if it was acceptable to Dr. Loughran, pastor of the church, but said he had made it plain that he was not the contracting party and that he had entered into the matter merely as the person who would have to pay the bill.

2,000 SHOP GIRLS IN MAY 13 PARADE

Women Hotel Employes Also to March in Preparedness Demonstration.

56,000 MEN ARE TOO LATE

Application of Jersey City Merchants Latest to be Rejected Because Ranks Are Filled.

More than 2,000 working girls, employed in the department stores of the city, were enlisted for the Citizens' Preparedness Parade yesterday. Only 200 were sought by those in charge of this division, but in less than two days ten times that number responded. The division is being recruited by Miss Mary Donnelly, who has established headquarters at the Hotel Continental.

A committee of Jersey City business men got in communication with the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the parade yesterday and asked for marching space for between 4,000 and 5,000. The absolute maximum of 105,000 paraders having been reached several days ago the Jersey City application had to be disapproved.

A division of hotel women is being recruited and several hundred women employes of the leading hotels will have places in the woman's section of the parade, which section will march between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. The original route selected for the woman's section, from Washington Square to Thirty-first Street, was changed yesterday. The women will assemble at Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets and march to the Plaza, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The number of men who have asked to march, but who have had to be refused, at 5 o'clock yesterday reached a total of more than 56,000.

It was reported to the Executive Committee that men are at work in various parts of the city soliciting advertisements to what they describe as an official program of the parade. The only official program is being issued by the Executive Committee and it will contain no paid advertisements. Because of the activities of these persons the Executive Committee issued last night the following warning to the public:

These headquarters will issue an Official Program, containing no commercial advertisements. We, therefore, have employed no advertising solicitors, and persons soliciting advertisements for the Official Program are impostors.

The only advertisements in the official program are on three pages, which have been donated, respectively, to the Army and Navy, the National Guard of New York, and the Military Training Camps Association.

It was said yesterday that some of the marching divisions will probably carry red, white, and blue umbrellas, the marchers being so arranged as to make a reproduction of the Stars and Stripes. To make one flag 296 umbrellas are needed—48 blue umbrellas with stars on them, 130 red, and 118 white umbrellas.

TELL OF BAFF MURDER.

Zafarones and a Convict Talk to the District Attorney.

Terrified by the possible consequences of a conviction if they went to trial, Joseph Zafarone and his brother, Antonio, who were charged with complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, went before District Attorney Swann yesterday and made long statements. The District Attorney said they tended to corroborate some of the evidence which had been collected.

Ever since Giuseppe Arichiello and Frank Ferrara were convicted of murder in the first degree, Joseph and Antonio Zafarone have made several attempts to win the favor of the District Attorney by furnishing him with information relating to the Baff conspiracy. At all times, however, they insisted upon their own innocence.

To confirm certain portions of the evidence against the Zafarone brothers, the District Attorney yesterday examined Robert Payne, an inmate of Comstock prison, who is serving a term for burglary, and who admitted that he was on two of the Baff murder expeditions. He had a gun with him on both occasions, but he finally retired from the conspiracy before Baff was killed. He gave the District Attorney a great deal of information that will be helpful to the State in the prosecution of the Zafarones, by whom he said he was employed.

NEW YORKER FOUND DEAD.

Body Believed to be That of Harry Rapp Picked Up Near Block Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., May 5.—A body believed to be that of Harry Rapp of 256 Fifth Avenue, New York, was picked up on the south shore here today. It was thought by the police that he either fell or was thrown from a steamer. As there were bruises on the body, Acting Medical Examiner Ricker announced that an autopsy would be held.

Harry Rapp was the head of the Market Representative Company at 256 Fifth Avenue, buyers of dress goods and designs for manufacturers, principally in the West. He had not been at his office for several days. Three days ago he left the Hotel Aberdeen, where he had lived for some time, announcing he was going out of town on a business trip. Rapp, who was 45 years old, was well known in the dress goods trade and was formerly in business with Sidney Jelenico at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Jelenico yesterday said he met Rapp a week or ten days ago.

"At that time my former partner appeared to be discouraged about his business affairs," said Mr. Jelenico. "He had also been worried over separation from his wife, who lives with her relatives in Brooklyn. Their two children, a boy and girl, had been placed in a school on the Hudson by their father."

At the hotel it was said that all of Rapp's effects were in his rooms.

MULDOON PATIENT SUICIDE.

George E. H. Werhan of Nyack Found with His Throat Cut.

HARRISON, N. Y., May 5.—Despite the fact that every precaution was taken to keep the matter from the public, the police of this place not being informed, it was learned today that a patient in the sanitarium conducted by William Muldoon had committed suicide in the place yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

The patient, George E. H. Werhan, 46 years of age, was a brewery collector, and lived in Nyack. He had been in the sanitarium for some time and was thought to have been recovering from the nervous disorder from which he suffered. Yesterday morning about five o'clock he got possession of the razor and with it severed his jugular vein and bled to death in a short time after he was found. Coroner George Ebgle of Yonkers was notified and after an investigation gave a verdict of suicide.

At the sanitarium this afternoon all information regarding Werhan was refused.

BRADY LEFT $87,000,000.

Heirs Have Already Paid Transfer Tax of $2,637,554.

ALBANY, May 5.—The first accounting of the executors of the late Anthony M. Brady of Albany, which was filed in the Surrogate's Court here today, values the estate of the financier at "upward of $87,000,000." The transfer tax paid the State Controller amounted to $2,637,554. The accounting covered the period from Mr. Brady's death, July 22, 1913, to Dec. 24, 1916.

GOT MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE.

Japanese Liner Told Not to Disclose Identity and Speeded to Seattle.

SEATTLE, May 5.—Passengers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Sado Maru, which has arrived here from Japanese ports after a quick voyage, reported today that the Sado picked up the following wireless message last Sunday:

"If you are called do not disclose your identity."

The message was supposed to have been sent by a Japanese steamer. The passengers say the lights were not turned on at night and the ship speeded during the remainder of the voyage.

Captain K. Asakawa of the Sado denied having received any wireless message of the sort mentioned.

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Do you know her tragic story? Have you ever read what Burke wrote about the French Revolution—one of the great, fascinating books that have made history?

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Are there?

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N. Y. U. SOPHS GIVE A ROLLICKING PLAY

"The Missing Millionaire," with Its "Chorus Girls," Gayly Introduces Senior Night.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY PLOT

Song Hits Include "The Ford Ran On" and "Why Don't They Sing About New Jersey?"

Students in the sophomore class at New York University registered an achievement in undergraduate dramatic effort with the production of "The Missing Millionaire," advertised on the University Heights campus as "a rollicking musical comedy," last night before a large audience in the university's auditorium. The play, which was presented entirely through the efforts of the second year students, formed an introduction to "senior night."

Aside from the intricacies of the plot, which involved a multitude of mistaken identities, none of which were revealed until the final act, the musical numbers of the performance were especially well received. With the opening chorus, introducing the song "We Are a Musical Troupe," the chorus of twelve sophomores, half of whom impersonated chorus girls who would have been a credit to any Broadway company, demonstrated their aptitude for terpsichorean art and were enthusiastically received. Among the other musical selections which met with applause were "The Ford Ran on Just the Same" and "Why Don't They Sing About New Jersey," which together with several songs rendered by members of the cast insured the success of the musical side of the entertainment. Among the character songs "The Girl of My Dreams," by J. Hauptman, in the title rôle of P. J. Morgan; "The Missing Millionaire," and "Kiss Me Once Again," sung by J. H. Guntzer, who as Molly, a winsome heiress, assumed the leading female rôle, were the most popular.

The plot of the comedy revolved about the mistaken identity of Morgan, "the Missing Millionaire," who, in order to evade female admirers of his fortune, masqueraded as Brady, an actor traveling with a musical troupe. The introduction of Mrs. De Peyster, a character assumed by H. Stellwagen, further complicated the situation, when the latter attempted to arrange a match between her niece, Lucy, and Percy, a general roustabout, who posed as Morgan, the "millionaire," while Jasper, a colored porter, with unwarranted audacity, claimed that he was De Peyster's lost son. A marriage between Lucy, an adventuress, and Percy is later annulled on the ground that the latter character was drunk and that both were unaware of the other's identity. A mark of identification on Percy's right shoulder proved that he was Mrs. De Peyster's prodigal son, and was responsible for a general solution of the identities of all the characters.

The characters assumed by the students were: J. Hauptman, '18, P. J. Morgan, the "Missing Millionaire"; J. Harry Guntzer, '18, Molly, an heiress; Howard Tiger, '18, Lucy, an adventuress; H. F. Stellwagen, '18, Mrs. De Peyster, the "watchful, waiting aunt"; H. V. Arnold, '18, Nutzy, a detective; F. H. Fisher, '18, Percy, a bum; W. Blattner, '18, Jasper, a colored porter, and A. Hammerschlag, '18, the Sheriff. The chorus was composed of F. Wisch, M. Olcott, R. Knox, W. Olswang, W. Wirth, J. Dunn, G. Yanosik, P. Himelton, V. Vitali, J. Funke, A. Bentel, A. Seipelt, and J. Stegeman.

The lyrics were composed by Atwood Townsend, a sophomore student, while the libretto was written by H. V. Arnold, a student of the same class.

Following the sophomore production, students in the senior class danced until early this morning in the University Heights gymnasium. The interior of the gymnasium building was appropriately decorated with violet bunting by a committee of students from the senior class, headed by Ralph C. J. Somers, who acted as Chairman.

The patronesses included Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. Archibald L. Bouton, Mrs. C. E. Knowlton, Mrs. Henry Byrne, Mrs. Joseph S. Taylor, Mrs. W. T. Hornaday, Mrs. Egbert La Fevre, Mrs. Theodore A. von Glahn, Miss Edmond, Mrs. Arthur E. Hill, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. Booths in the gymnasium were provided for guests of the various fraternities and for members of the faculty.

MOVIE EXPOSITION TODAY.

Mary Miles Minter Will Lead Parade to Madison Square Garden.

The exposition under the auspices of the recently organized Motion Picture Board of Trade will be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Madison Square Garden with appropriate exercises. The Rialto orchestra will play "America," and then J. Stuart Blackton, President of the board, will deliver the address of welcome to visiting exhibitors and manufacturers, many hundreds of whom are expected to attend the exposition. Other speeches will be made by Rear Admiral Usher, U. S. N.; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Dr. Clarence J. Owen, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

A parade that will form at Columbus Circle and march down Broadway and across to the Garden will precede the opening. Mary Miles Minter, and not Mary Pickford, as originally announced, will lead the parade, and on horseback and in motors other film stars will follow. The exposition will continue throughout next week.

The exposition under the auspices of the Exhibitors' League in Grand Central Palace will close tonight with a carnival in which stars of the screen will participate. The day's proceeds will be donated to the endowment of the Actors' Fund.

Court Delays Film's Release.

In granting a postponement Thursday to the Mutual Film Corporation, the American Film Company, John R. Freuler, and Samuel S. Hutchinson, defendants in the suit brought by Richard Barry, the author, to restrain them from showing a film the plaintiff avers he is the author of and for $100,000 damages, Justice Hotchkiss stipulated that the release of the picture be postponed from netx Monday to the following Monday. Counsel for the defendants told the court that 110 theatres had contracted for the first release, and the court's order necessitates the changing of the bookings of these threatres.

"Molly O'" for the Cort Theatre.

Harry B. and Robert B. Smith's musical play, "Molly O'," will be the attraction at the Cort Theatre following Arnold Daly's engagement there in "Beau Brummel," which will end a week from tonight. Carl Woess wrote the music of the play, which is now being presented in Chicago. The cast includes Katharine Hancock Galloway, Grace Field, Tom Lewis, John E. Young, Thomas Conkey, Rene Detling, Dan Quinlan, Mabel Josephine Harris, Josie Intropidi, and Donald MacDonald.

RAILROAD CUNARD CO. ALLY.

Line Takes Over Canadian Northern's Ships for New Service.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Cunard Company would take over the steamships owned by the Canadian Northern Railway Company under a working agreement to operate a service between Canadian, British and Continental ports.

The railway company on its new line from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts will look after the interests of the Cunard Steamship Company and the latter will direct its efforts on its various steamship routes in favor of the Canadian Northern Railway. The agreement becomes operative at once.

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REFINED young French gentleman wishes to exchange French conversation for English. J 61 Times.

MAGAZINE MEN ON TRIAL.

J. S. Sumner Points Out Pictures in Hearst's He Objected To.

After a stormy session in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon the trial of Sewell Haggard, editor of Hearst's Magazine; William H. Johnson, business manager, and Kirke B. Johnson, advertising manager, was transferred to Special Sessions. All three members of the staff of the magazine were arrested on a warrant obtained by John S. Sumner, successor to Anthony Comstock as had of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who alleges that matter published in the May number of Hearst's Magazine was of such a character as to constitute a misdemeanor.

William A. De Ford, counsel for the defense, produced in court two hand bags containing books and photographs he had bought in various stores of a nature which Mr. De Ford held to be of a more dangerous character than either the pictures or the printed matter in the May number of the magazine. Mr. De Ford cited the case of the alleged improper character of the book, "Hagar Revelly," in defense of the statement that a story by David Graham Phillips, which was one of the features of the magazine which Mr. Sumner objected to, was of an educational nature, and that the court had a precedent in its decision in the result of the "Hagar Revelly" trial.

Deputy District Attorney Van Casteel, for the plaintiff, in his list of matter objected to by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, mentioned a photograph of a statue by a German sculptor, a drawing by Henry Hutt, parts of a story by David Graham Phillips, and a sketch contained in an advertisement of a cigarette.

H. J. DUVEEN WINS APPEAL.

Woman Fails to Collect Commission on Morgan Tapestries.

The third attempt of Mrs. Charlotte Springer to frame a sufficient complaint in her suit against Henry J. Duveen, the art dealer, and others to collect a commission of $20,000 has failed, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handing down a decision upholding the defendants' demurrer.

The case arose over the sale of tapestries by the King of Spain to the late J. Pierpont Morgan in August, 1905. According to the plaintiff, King Alfonso XIII. authorized Mrs. Springer through his agent, Prince Francis de Bourbon, to sell the objects known as the "Don Quixote Tapestries," and promised her 100,000f. if she should obtain a satisfactory price. A month later she offered them to Mr. Morgan and he referred them to the defendants to inspect and appraise them. The plaintiff alleged that the Duveens promised her they would help her get the commission from the King of Spain. She alleges that instead of helping her they dealt directly with the King's agents, and that the purchase was completed in 1911 without the King knowing that her efforts had brought him a purchaser. The defendants maintained that she had not shown that the King has refused to pay her the alleged commission.

LONDON CAUSES TURMOIL.

Socialist Withdraws Remarks After Lively Scene in House.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative London, the only socialist member of the House, threw it into a turmoil today by some remarks on the suffrage clause of the Porto Rican bill. Later, on objection by Mr. Austin, Republican, of Tennessee, he withdrew his remarks.

As reported by the official stenographer and understood by members, Mr. London declared working people who were disfranchised by the bill would "have the right to use revolvers, the right to use violence, and the right to kill Governors."

"I demand that the member's words be taken down," shouted Mr. Austin, "and I wish that I could make a motion to expel him from the House."

Democratic parliamentarians, including Representatives Sherley of Kentucky and Garrett of Tennessee, waged a successful fight to give Mr. London an opportunity to explain his words. Mr. London protested he did not advocate violence and insisted that he had been misquoted. What he really said, he declared, was that disfranchised men would be told that they had the right to use violence."

"Don't try to blame it on the stenographers," Republican Leader Mann interjected. "Plenty of members heard you."

The bill provides that persons not paying $3 in annual taxes on the islands shall not have the right to vote.

WILSON FIRM FOR BRANDEIS.

His Letter to Senator Culberson Said to Support Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 5. — President Wilson wrote a letter today to Senator Culberson, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, supporting the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. The letter probably will be made public after it has been read to the committee.

The nomination has been pending for several weeks and has met with determined opposition. The President has been urged to withdraw it, but has absolutely refused to do so. In his letter to Senator Culberson, he is understood to set forth his position in detail.

Mr. Brandeis's nomination was first considered by a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, which finally reported it favorably to the full committee by a majority of one vote. The full committee has postponed a final vote several times because of differences among the members, and it is considered possible that the nomination may be reported to the Senate without recommendation.

RETAX THE WENDEL ESTATE.

Inheritance Levy Will Be Increased from $67,000 to $150,000.

The State Controller, through Charles C. Fenne, special counsel, yesterday had Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County enter the final order directing Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon to retax $1,525,000 worth of property of John G. Wendel.

Mr. Fenne stated that the retaxation will mean that the Wendel estate will now have to pay about $150,000 in inheritance tax to the State. The original tax was $67,000. The estate cannot appeal until the final taxation is made.

Churches to Observe Sailors' Sunday

Tomorrow will be "Sailors' Sunday" in the churches of New York. The committee of fifteen local port societies has received assurance that the observance will be general in the city in churches of every denomination. The purpose is to stimulate interest among church people in the welfare of sailors in this port.

M. B. Turtle Fined as Speeder.

A man who gave his name as Martin B. Turtle was before Magistrate Nash in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday accused of violating the speed law with his automobile. "Your name would seem to belie the charge," said the court. "But on your own admission I must fine you twenty-five dollars." Mr. Turtle paid the fine.

DILLINGHAM GETS CENTURY THEATRE

With F. Ziegfeld, Jr., as Co-Lessee, a New Form of Entertainment Is Promised.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER

Dancing on the Roof Between Acts, and a Restaurant Like Pre-Catalin, in Paris.

The management of the Century Theatre yesterday passed to Charles B. Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., with the signing of a contract in the offices of Otto H. Kahn, who acted for the New Theatre Founders. Messrs. Dillingham and Ziegfeld will take possession of the playhouse in July, and will make their first joint production next October.

Negotiations for the deal have been pending for several months. Mr. Dillingham has held an option on the lease of the playhouse that was formerly the New Theatre during the period of negotiation, which prevented Albert De Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, who was also in the field for the use of the theatre, from obtaining it.

A new form of entertainment is promised for the Century under the new management. Musical comedy in keeping with the character and dignity of the theatre will be given, it is promised. The entertainment will not be confined to the auditorium, but all of the building will be utilized. The roof garden will be reconstructed and redecorated and dancing between the acts and after the play will be a feature. There will be restaurant service and the restaurant will be patterned after the Pre-Catalin in Paris. Club rooms for men and others for women and lounging rooms for men and women will be fitted up.

The new veniure will not affect either Mr. Dillingham's or Mr. Ziegfeld's other enterprises. The former will continue as director of the Hippodrome and Globe and will produce for both those playhouses, while Mr. Ziegfeld will make an annual production of his "Follies" at the New Amsterdam and will retain management of the New Amsterdam Roof and his "Midnight Frolic."

In refutation of a story published yesterday in a trade magazine to the effect that the Century deal had fallen through because of the opposition of a third second division of managers and Players, it was announced that A. L. Erlanger was the first to wire Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Ziegfeld his congratulations on their enterprise and to assure them of his support and road bookings for Century productions in his out-of-town theatres. Klaw & Erlanger have a financial interest in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" aside from the fact that the revue is presented in their theatres.

$15,334 FOR SHERIFF'S LEVY.

Court Allows Fees in the Gould Suit Against T. & P. Railway Co.

Sheriff Smith received $15,334.31 in fees in one transaction yesterday through Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court. Half the amount will go to the taxpayers and the other half will be retained by the Sheriff. The allowance was in the suit of George J. Gould, his brothers and his sister, Mrs. Helen G. Shepard, as the executors and trustees of the estate of Jay Gould, against the Texas & Pacific Railway Company for $1,740,000, said to be due on notes. Because the defendant was a foreign corporation the court granted an attachment against the property in this State.

The Sheriff thereupon levied on securities worth $1,447,971 and $51,536 deposited with the Equitable Trust Company. No other property belonging to the defendant could be found. An application for the releases of the cash was made and not objected to by Taylor, Knowles & Hack, counsel for the plaintiffs. The fees allowed were based on the value of the entire property levied upon. The remainder of the cash will be turned over to the defendant company.

BIG LEAGUES CALL BOY.

Meany of Morris High School Has Offers from Giants and Yanks.

Norman Meany of Morris High School, one of the best pitchers ever developed in local interscholastic circles, may become a Giant or a Yankee after the close of the present school year. The big Morris youngster has received offers from both of the big league teams, and has also been tempted to join the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League.

Manager McGraw of the Giants already has one schoolboy star on his staff in Waite Hoyt of Erasmus Hall, who has pitched several no-hit games. Hoyt is now receiving his preparatory education in the ethics of league baseball with a small club in Pennsylvania.

Some good judges of baseball material who have seen Meany in action regard him as a better prospect than Hoyt. Hhe Morris youth is only 19 years old, is a little over 6 feet, and weighs nearly 200 pounds. He has an adequate supply of curves, with speed and control. Last year he won twenty-one straight games, and this feat attracted the attention of big league scouts.

Recently Meany held Erasmus Hall to no hits until the ninth inning, when one hit and an error accounted for his defeat. It was his first loss in several games played thus far this season. The schoolboy is expected to make a choice of teams soon, but he will not leave Morris before the end of his present schol term.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bert Williams, who has been one of the principal comedians of the "Follies" for the last five years, yesterday signed a contract with Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., whereby he will remain under the latter's management for the next three years. Mr. Williams will appear in this season's "Follies," and next year will be starred in a musical play being written for him.

Anna Pavlowa will dance a new divertissement with Alexandre Volinine to the music of Rubenstein's Valse Caprice as her closing number at the Hippodrome tomorrow night. John Philip Sousa made the arrangement of the music for the dance.

Rehearsals of the Friars' Frolic have been begun under the direction of George M. Cohan, who will have personal supervision of the entertainment. The club has appropriated $20,000 for the production, the largest amount ever set aside for the purpose. A few rehearsals will be held in Bryant Hall, and then the new monastery in West Forty-eighth Street will be ready for occupancy.

The concert Lillian E. Bradley was to have given last Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria has been postponed to next Tuesday night. Miss Bradley will be assisted by Helen Schoider, 'cellist; Vivian Goshell, baritone, and Mr. Simon, accompanist. Nahan Franko's orchestra will play the dance music.

$1,000,000 GIFTS UNTAXED.

Appellate Division Exempts D. O. Mills's Christmas Presents.

The last Christmas gifts of $1,000,000 each made by Darius Ogden Mills to his two children, Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, will escape the assessments of the transfer tax appraisers in the State Controller's office, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, upholding a decision of Surrogate Cohalan.

Mr. Mills, who was a resident of this city, died in California on Jan. 3, 1910. Each Christmas for five years previous to his death he had reflected the spirit of the season by giving each of his children a present of $1,000,000.

On the Dec. 14 before his death he dictated to his daughter a letter to his son, who was then in New York, saying that, in accordance with the custom he had established in late years, he wanted to give each of his children about $1,000,000 for a Christmas present. His secretary transferred to the accounts of Ogden Mills and Mrs. Reid $1,984,000 worth of stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, which the elder Mills suggested would be better than cash. To this the secretary added $16,000 in cash.

Surrogate Cohalan held that none of either of the gifts was subject to the transfer tax on estates. The Controller contended that as the actual transfer of the securities and cash had not taken place before the death of Mr. Mills he could have revoked it, and that, therefore, the gift was not complete.

As to the main issue, the Appellate Division upheld the Surrogate, finding that the stock transfer was a bona fide gift and not taxable, but as the $16,000 in cash was not really turned over to Mrs. Reid and her brother until after the death of their father, the court held yesterday that the $16,000 should be subject to the transfer tax.

BABY WEEK BEGINS TODAY.

Special Prayers in Synagogues and Churches—Child Care Clinics.

"Baby Week" begins today with special services in synagogues throughout the city, at which a special prayer written by Rabbi Samuel Cronbach will be offered. The general features of the week which follows will be special exhibits in the public schools, exhibits in store windows, ditsribution of literature on the care of children at school, special films in the moving picture houses, and meetings.

It was announced last night at the Baby Week headquarters in the Municipal Building that the following had been selected as gold medal babies: Manhattan—Francis Eiacomane, 40 Monroe Street; Arthur del Colle, 342 East 110th Street; Elizabeth Welch, St. Paul's Hotel, Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; Bronx—John Ryan, 425 East 168th Street; Brooklyn—Anna Hennessy, 370 South Fifth Street; Joseph Grundner, 179 Meserole Avenue; Alice Gladstone, 184 Chester Street; Queens—Everett Weeks; Richmond—Virginia Seymour, 64 St. Stephen's Place, Newdorp, S. I.

To babies born during the week gold seal certificates will be issued by the Department of Health. During the week special clinics will be held at various hospitals, at which the care of children will be taught. This will begin at 9 o'clock this morning with a lecture by Dr. V. B. Gibney before the Society for the Relief of Crippled Children. Tomorrow special prayers will be held in the Protestant and Catholic Churches of the city. Dr. Abraham Jacobi will be the principal speaker at a community meeting in the Casino Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

NURSE MUST PAY $9,500 FEE.

Appellate Division Makes Award to John S. Wise, Jr.

Mary C. Smedley, a trained nurse, must pay to John S. Wise, Jr., $9,500 for legal services in helping her to retain $50,000 worth of property given to her by one of her patients, Hiram Lamport, before his death. This was the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday. Miss Smedley received $30,000 more under Mr. Lamport's will, but the bequest was set aside. Mr. Lamport's relatives then sued to recover the $50,000 which the sick man had given his nurse during his life.

Miss Smedley had no money with which to fight the case, but Mr. Wise took it up with a $250 retainer and a contract allowing him $5,000 in case of success. He lost the case in the lower court and did not care to go on without more pay. Miss Smedley's friends raised an additional amount and Mr. Wise carried the case to the higher court with the understanding that he was to be paid what his services were worth. In the higher court he won the case.

Then Miss Smedley insisted that the contract for $5,000 had been dropped and that the lawyer was entitled only to the money paid as retainers. Mr. Wise asked the Supreme Court to allow him a fair fee from the money belonging to Miss Smedley which he had in his possession, $16,000 being allowed in addition to disbursements. From this settlement Miss Smedley appealed.

The Appellate Division allowed the original $5,000 and in addition $4,500. At the same time the court cut down a $500 disbursement bill to $150.

Not the Knights of Honor.

In the story of the insurance investigation of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday, reference was made by mistake to the Knights of Honor, an entirely different organization.

MANDEN

A SMART STYLE FOR A BOW TIE (OR FOUR-IN-HAND)

Lion Collars

LION BRAND LION COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "BIG POPULAR SUCCESS."—World "RIO GRANDE"

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings at 8. Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Festival: LAST MAT. at 2 LAST NIGHT at 8 —OF— TREE in Henry VIII. Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Chas. Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185. NEXT MONDAY, May 8. Seats Now. "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." with Tree, Elsie Ferguson, Lyn Harding.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Also New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" A comic opera "zippy as its name."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. 4TH BIG MONTH | BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY The Melody of Youth

CENTURY NIGHTS 8:15, 25c to $1.50. Regular Mat. Today 2:30. $1 Mats. Mon. & Thur. at 3. SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

Hippodrome

Mat. Every Day HIP HIP HOORAY SOUSA 100 Wonders

Sensational Ice Ballet

World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices.

SUNDAY SEASON'S BEST BILL, SOUSA with LAST TIME—GOOD BYE PAVLOWA

Assisted by ALEXANDRE VOLININE, with the ENTIRE BALLET RUSSE and JULIA HILL, HUDKO UNOKI, ARTHUR ALDRIDGE. Regular Sunday Prices.

BIRTH OF A NATION

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. TWICE 2:15 | INCL. DAILY 8:15 | SUNDAY ALL MATS. 25c & 50c EVS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Yorkville German Theatre 86th St. and 3d Ave.

Direction.....S. RACHMAN

PRICES, 25c to $1. Mats. Today & Sunday.

The Talk of New York—Sensational Play "DIE G'SCHAMIGE" AND BIG PROGRAM with ARNOLD KORF and MIZI GIZI.

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'y. 161 Times. Charles Hopkins Mrs. Hopkins TREASURE ISLAND

8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. Circle 1366. ORCHESTRA, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. Arnold DALY In his revival of BEAU BRUMMELL.

Shubert Theatre West 44th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2. SOTHERN Presents IF I WERE KING 2 Weeks for BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.

BWASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1 BANDBOX, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patsies.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Twice Daily (Incl. Sund.) 2 & 8 sharp. Bryant 7292. Cline's Cinema Drama RAMONA "The Love Story of the Ages."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. DUSTIN FARNUM in David Garrick Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Geraldine Farrar in "Maria Rosa."

Choice Seats for Granados Benefit—Barrientos, McCormack, Kreisler and Paderewski appearing. Metropolitan Opera House, this Sunday night. 6166 Bryant. 1431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

TOMORROW AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Lafayette Av. GALA CONCERT LEO ORNSTEIN PIANIST GERTRUDE BRENDEL, contralto, and the RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA. PRICES: 75c, $1.06, $1.50.

Cathedral of Saint John the Divine

Recital of sacred music by the combined choirs of the Musical Art Society and the Cathedral. Cond. Mr. Frank Damrosch and Mr. Miles Farrow.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, AT 8:15. No Tickets Required.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 15c, 15c, 25c. Today—Fritzi Brunette in "At Piney Ridge." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Geo. Primrose & Minstrels ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. Grace Edmonds, Evelyn May & Co.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. McIntyre & Heath Nora Bayes Rock & White, Frank Fogarty, Smith & Austin, Yvette, others.

RIALTO Triangle Film Corp. presents "BUSTER" COLLIER, "THE BUGLE CALL," B'way & 42d St. CHESTER CONKLIN IN 15-25-50c. "BUCKING SOCIETY."

PARK 59th St. Col. Circle. Every Day Noon to 11 P. M. 15c to 50c. SIEGE OF VERDUN and ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 (Sandly) & His Big Company. Pop. Prices DAVE MARION

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. at 2:15. "WETTERLEUCHTEN" Tonight, last time "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER" (Operetta.)

See Moving Pictures Being Made. Vote for your favorite Photo-Player. MOTION PICTURE EXPO LAST DAY Admission 50c including Tax. MAY 1 to 6 GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Photo Players Tango Contest. See Them Later Nights in Photo Theatres

8 1ST THEATRE 1ST ST. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3988 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS NORMA TALMADGE in The Children in the House & A New Keystone Comedy SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. TO-DAY, 15c., 25c., 50c.

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SUBWAY STATION AND BROADWAY SURFACE CARS AT DOOR. ELEVATED STATION WITHIN 2 BLOCKS. Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3.00 day (for either one or two persons). Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day; $28.00 to $45.00 week.

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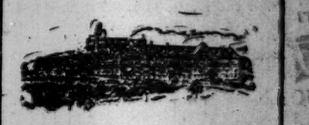
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS. Est. 1904. 33 W. 44. Bryant 4674. All dances taught with absolute privacy from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Each pupil has private room. Special Instruction every eve., 8 to 11; 6 lessons, $5. Each pupil receives individual attention by competent instructors.

MME. BONFANTI having recovered from her recent illness, has resumed instruction in dancing, assisted by MME. DE FONTENY, who for 20 years has been associated with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet. All styles of dancing taught, including classic and vaudeville. Also a children's class at moderate prices. STUDIO, 1558 Broadway.

A. Albert Saate, ACADEMY OF DANCING, B'way & 67th St. Schuy. 9435. Teachers' courses. Child's & adult classes, private. B'klet. Red season supper dance, Hotel Plaza, May 11. Reservation of tickets at Academy only.

NORTHERN STATES.



Briarcliff Lodge AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y. OPENS MAY 11TH BOOKING OFFICE AND FULL INFORMATION 402 MADISON AVE., N. Y. TELEPHONE 7070 MURRAY HILL.

Marblehead, Mass. THE ROCK-MERE Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29 Faces all the Yachting BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING WATCH HILL HOUSE Watch Hill, R. I. Open early in June. 18-Hole Golf. A. E. DICK, 1180 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Madison Sq. 4748.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,) Greens Farms, Conn. For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

1000 ISLANDS BOOKLET FREE. ADDRESS TRAVEL BUREAU, Grand Central Terminal, New York, or call at New York Central Lines City Ticket Offices.

MAINE WOODS—Best vacation for building up tired bodies and nerves. Write for booklet, "The Lakes and Woods of Maine." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 190, New York City.

NEW JERSEY. THE NEW ESSEX & SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Whole square, directly on the ocean. THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE ATLANTIC COAST. All bathrooms with hot and cold sea water. GOLF—TENNIS—BATHING. WILL OPEN JUNE 10 Under the Personal Management of DAVID B. PLUMER F. T. Keating, Personal Representative, 380 5th Ave., New York. 'Phone 5335—Murray Hill.

THE NEW MONMOUTH, Spring Lake Beach, N. J. An Unexcelled Hotel directly on the Ocean Front. With every attraction for the Summer Visitor. Daily Concerts and Dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking the Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Fishing, Canoeing, Surf Bathing. Will open Saturday, June 17, Under Management of Frank F. Shute, Booking Representative, EDWIN S. TYNG, N. Y. OFFICE, HOTEL BILTMORE.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE West End (Long Branch), N. J. ON THE OCEAN FRONT. The only modern fireproof hotel near the newly selected SUMMER CAPITAL. Very attractive rates during the entire month of June. ERNEST FRIBOURG, Lessee and Manager. 'Phone 1083—Long Branch.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. An ideal spot to spend the entire Summer. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Exceptionally dry and invigorating air; elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

A Strictly Family Resort. AVON-BY-THE-SEA Distinctive in Every Respect. Cottages, Hotels. Full information from Charles D. Snyder, Martin D. Murray, R. C. Love, A. G. Colen.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York. FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—30 suites with bath; ballroom; billiards; daily concerts; booklet. I. WOEHR.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City HOTEL CHELSEA Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hotel Dennis, ATLANTIC CITY. Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY. NEW YORK OFFICE, SPUR TRAVEL BUREAU.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916.

THE PROMISE AND THE CONDITIONS.

If the German note contained only the order issued to the naval forces of the Empire, or if it concluded with the paragraph embodying that order, there would be no question of its immediate acceptance by our Government. The order embraces the principles of visit and search, due warning, and provision for the safety of those on board, everything that was promised in the pledge given by the German Ambassador on Sept. 1. It goes further, for it is made expressly applicable to all waters, both within and without the war zone. Then follow the conditions. They are imposed in the paragraph with which the note actually ends. On these conditions all depends. The rest of the note, however essential it may be to keep the German people in good temper, is for us mere surplusage. It is not pleasant reading for Americans; it is an affront to their intelligence. They can overlook all that, disregard all that. The proofs which we submitted to Germany in the Sussex case receive scant consideration. Germany's avoidance of the issue is blunt almost to the point of discourtesy. That need not affect our action. The answer of the Government at Washington will depend upon the construction it is able to place on the naval orders and on the conditions which the Imperial Government leaves us to infer will determine their permanence or their abrogation.

Following an extended recital of violations of the law of nations and of humanity by Great Britain and some reference to notes addressed by this Government to the British Government, we have this declaration:

> Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

That capacity for deluding themselves which the Germans have exhibited throughout the war is manifest in what this note has to say about the behavior of Great Britain. As Germany professes to understand the "laws of humanity," they forbid Great Britain to maintain its blockade. The note reproaches our Government for not exhibiting "the same warmth of "feeling to many millions of women "and children who according to the "avowed intention of the British Gov- "ernment shall be starved" that we have displayed in behalf of the victims of submarines. We have found it useless to point out to Germany that the blockade of an enemy country is entirely lawful, that it is perhaps, great as are the hardships involved, a merciful way of bringing war to a conclusion. The German heart did not bleed for the sufferings of the people of Paris who were brought much nearer to starvation than the women and children of Germany now are. Furthermore, it is not open to Germany to make complaint that while we have been indignant and earnest about the submarines we have patiently submitted to serious interference with our trade by England. If a New England farmer in the early Colonial days had seen, upon the one hand, a painted redskin about to tomahawk his wife, and, upon the other, a boy engaged in robbing his apple trees, he would not have hesitated for an instant in determining which was the more serious peril, which demanded his first attention. But that is merely a characteristic fault of German reasoning, it is not important to our decision. It is plainly to the interest of Germany that we should compel Great Britain to accord free passage to neutral European ports for all our ships, even though they are laden almost to sinking with provisions and supplies with an actual German destination. That is what the German note means in the conditions imposed by its concluding paragraph. Those are the "steps" to be taken by our Government. The German memory is short. It here repeats a proposal made in VON JAGOW'S note of July 8 concerning the Lusitania case, to which Mr. LANSING on July 21 made a reply containing this declaration:

> The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Governments of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

We have also refused to admit the validity of the plea of reprisals as a justification for slaughter of innocent persons by submarines. We cannot therefore "take steps" to induce Great Britain to abandon its blockade. That is the first part of the condition. The second is beyond our control altogether, since the implication is that the failure of our effort, even if we should consent to make it, would leave Germany "facing a new situation in which "it must reserve to itself complete lib- "erty of decision." Here again is an error. The situation would not be new, it would be one that has long existed, that now exists. It is strictly correct, therefore, to describe the conditions imposed, if we take them in their literal exactness, as impossible.

So the situation we are now facing is this: Germany has issued orders that comply with our demands and the principles of international law and of humanity in the use of its submarines, but it tells us that it may not consider this order and this promise binding upon itself unless certain conditions are brought about which are altogether beyond our power and control. The tender of a post-dated check bearing the written condition that payment would be stopped if the creditor failed to comply with impossible conditions would nowhere be accepted in payment of a just debt. Suppose we should accept this note as satisfactory and declare the matter ended. In what way should we be any better off than we were on Sept. 1 last, when the German Government through its Ambassador gave to us this pledge without any conditions whatever? The faith of that pledge was broken. We do not say that Germany would not keep this promise, we believe she would. But with its appended conditions it is manifestly a feebler assurance than was given in the former instance.

There is a way in which our Government may be persuaded that it should accept the note as satisfactory. The one question, the all-important matter, is, will Germany stop destroying the lives of innocent noncombatants at sea, does this note assure us that our citizens may in security make the passage across the ocean? If that be the real meaning of the note, Mr. WILSON has gained his point. If the conditions imposed are merely a sop to the von Tirpitz party, a mere saving of face, then the assurance that the naval order has been issued as set forth is the substantive part of the note. The President and his advisers will naturally examine with deliberation every aspect of the situation that confronts them. The risk accompanying acceptance is too plain to be blinked. We know that we can neither promise nor perform compliance with the conditions. If, therefore, after a certain interval Germany should resume submarine attacks without warning and American citizens should lose their lives, the break will come, it will have to come, and at once. The ending of relations with Germany is what the President wishes to avoid, to that end he will use every means in his power save the sacrifice of our rights and of the nation's honor. It is a hard choice, but it must be made: To break now upon the broad principles of law and of humanity which he has enunciated, to take that grave step as the defender not only of our rights but of the rights of all other neutrals and as the champion of humanity, or to be forced into a break later on over some disputable case far less grave than those we have taken note of only by written protests.

Forecasts of Government action are necessarily quite without authority, but it is the feeling in Washington that the President will accept the German answer as a compliance with the demand made in his note of April 18. As is well remembered, he then said:

> Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

The President will strain every point save that of honor and of right to avoid a break. If he construes the note as a whole to mean that Germany has declared and effected the abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare, he cannot in justice and in conscience refuse to accept it as satisfactory, even though it is not responsive to the express terms of the note of April 18. The country has confidence in his wisdom, in his judgment, it knows that he is most anxious to avoid any trouble with Germany. That has been proved beyond all cavil. If he accepts the note as a compliance, we are sure he will have the country's devout prayers that his decision may be justified by its results.

STILL WASTING TIME.

The desire of the minority members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to increase the building program suggested by the Secretary of the Navy is commendable. The additional warships should not only be authorized but built with as little delay as possible. But the minority members of the committee seem to have as small regard for time as the majority. The sluggish action of the committee has produced a feeling of unrest. It is perfectly natural that doubts should be entertained as to the willingness of Congress to provide adequately for the extension of our naval resources. The country will not be shocked by the estimate of the cost of naval increase submitted to Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania by the General Naval Board. The nation is ready to pay amply for the protection it needs. Whether it will cost $700,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 to provide us with ships and men and munitions to defend us from foreign attack, the bill will be paid cheerfully. The trustworthy information just submitted to Mr. BUTLER by the General Board could have been obtained months ago. The whole Winter and much of the Spring have been wasted by the Naval Committee, and the bill to be acted upon first by the House, then by the Senate, and, probably, thereafter in a conference which may be as protracted and disheartening as that now going on over the Military bill, is not yet nearly ready.

There is no more time to waste. The navy needs ships and men. If it is to be efficient as a means of national defense it should be under the strategical control of experienced naval officers. Authorization of new ships will avail nothing if measures are not taken quickly to build them. Politics must be forgotten and the imperative need of prompt and intelligent action recognized, or nothing will be done until it is too late.

HAY OBSTRUCTS DEFENSE.

The provision for a Government nitrate plant in the House Military bill was an obvious job, tacked on the measure at the last moment, and it was rejected by the House without much discussion. The Senate's provision for a nitrate plant is not open to the same objection, and has the approval of the President. But patriotic Mr. HAY objects to it because he fears it savors of politics. He is determined, also, that the provision of the Senate bill giving the President the power to put the volunteer law of 1914 in effect in times of peace shall be discarded. It would permit of the extension of the admirable training camp system under Federal supervision in all of the States, and would in time provide us with a national militia interfering in no way with the development of the organized militia of the States, but serviceable as a citizens' reserve.

Because of Mr. HAY'S persistence the conference on the Military bill must stop. These matters must be taken up again in the House of Representatives, already overburdened with important work which should be finished within a month or less. It is a discouraging outlook. A peremptory demand for national defense is met in Congress in a petty spirit, and the country faces grave perils without a fair prospect of military protection.

SENATOR O'GORMAN.

At the expiration of his term in the Senate, March 4, 1917, Senator O'GORMAN will have been in the public service for twenty-five years. He brought to the Senate the learning and the experience of eighteen years on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, and he has a native persuasiveness and eloquence of speech. His abilities as a lawyer gave him a place, where they won new recognition, on the Judiciary Committee, and were appreciated by the Senate. His engaging personal qualities made him cordial friendships. If he has not justified the hopes that were entertained when he was elected after the famous "deadlock" of nearly two months and a half in the Legislature, none the less he has done some brilliant, good service.

Unfortunately, his talent for being independently right has been rather outpoised by his talent for being independently wrong. His opposition to the Government Shipping bill rested on the soundest Democratic and economic principles; and he showed courage as well as a high intelligence in breaking with the Democratic majority on that unhappy measure. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency he took a competent part in the discussion and molding of the Federal Reserve act, though he gave up, in concession to party demand, his original contention that the Reserve system should be made stronger by lessening the number of Reserve banks.

When Mr. O'GORMAN followed his intellect, he was fortunate and useful. His errors were those of temperament, of hereditary prejudice, of emotion: The juster treatment which Ireland has had of late years from the British Government and the British democracy is to him as if it had never been. He shares ancient resentments. Any question to which Great Britain is a party, he unconsciously and instinctively considers not as an American, but as an Irishman of 1798, or 1846, or the Fenian Brotherhood. His resistance to the repeal of the Panama Toll act, though he displayed a great deal of learning in his speeches, bespoke overmastering obsession against the accursed Sassenach. So with his vote for the Gore resolution. To help Germany, the enemy of Great Britain, was more important than to stand up for American rights.

In the matter of patronage Mr. O'GORMAN follows the outworn tradition. That a Republican Postmaster should be kept in office for mere merit is a notion beyond his comprehension. It is unfortunate that Mr. O'GORMAN should have subjected himself to some irritations and should have irritated a good many of his constituents by his honest adherence to the spoils system.

Such he is, with undeniable virtues and undeniable faults. It remains to be seen if the new blessing of Senators by popular election will give New York an able Senator, a wholly American Senator, not under the spell of lingering transplanted animosities.

THE MARYLAND OLD GUARD.

The Republican Old Guard that never surrenders—unless it has to—must look with envy at its brother veterans of Maryland. If the mighty cogitations of these Republican old stagers can be translated into plain speech they are for HUGHES only as a lesser evil than ROOSEVELT. Anybody, even HUGHES, to beat ROOSEVELT; but how much more congenial to the Stalwarts if they can master the Colonel without subpoenaing the Judge. The remedy, provided it is practicable, is to these ancients of politics not much less desperate than the disease. In Maryland there is no prospect of a choice of ills. The ruling Regulars, the lords of the machine, have no worries. "They will have behind them at Chicago," says The Baltimore News, "sixteen votes that cannot "be stampeded for ROOSEVELT or "HUGHES."

Thrice happy Diamond-back bosses! They fear neither the known nor the Unknown.

DOWN-EAST GRAMMAR STORM.

This bold, hearty defiance, albeit a little hard on the breath, is uttered by The Press of Portland, Maine. Hear and perpend:

> The Republican Party has issues enough and to spare to defeat a dozen Wilson Administrations and as for men—well its only trouble right now is that it has too many men who can do the trick—but after the Chicago Convention it will have but one and the right one, whomever he may be, who will provide THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Mr. WILSON with enough diversion and enough issues to keep them in active and energetic explanation, defense and apology to occupy them until the November election,—after which neither Mr. WILSON nor his defenders will require very little of the public's attention.

So Down-East, building a mighty maze, but not without a plan. THE TIMES waits humbly and hopefully, not so much for the surplus of issues, as for the magic name of the candidate, "whomever he may be," who is to keep folks busy until Election Day, "after which neither Mr. WILSON nor "his defenders will require very little "of the public's attention." Such is the effect of political emotion on Lindley Murray.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Grievance Purely Imaginary.

Our truly estimable and highly efficient Commissioner of Police, in his address before the Advertising Club, complained—but he couldn't have done it quite seriously!—that the press of the city is unjust to the members of his force. If a policeman, he said, quietly does his duty in the best of all ways, keeping order and preventing crime on his beat, the papers pay no attention to him, "but if one solitary patrolman out of a force of 11,000 is caught taking a dishonest dollar, that gets on the front page."

There is an element of truth, of course, in that presentation of the case, but the grievance of the policeman, so far as he has one, which isn't far, is exactly the grievance of everybody else, for he has no better claim for journalistic exploitation of his natural and expected virtues than has the man in any other trade, business, or profession. As a matter of fact, he has no claim at all for attention from the papers until he does something that constitutes what it is their province to deal with—namely, news. Should he be caught taking a dishonest dollar, of course the taking gets mention, as it should, though he would have to do more and worse than that, in these days, to appear on the first page in consequence of it.

But Commissioner WOODS ignored, in his arraignment of the newspapers, a habit of theirs that reduces the policeman's grievance to nothing at all. He should have remembered that a policeman is "advertised" not less promptly and largely when he accomplishes the unusual by performing some deed of skill or courage than when he becomes notable because of dishonesty or negligence. Indeed, a display of exceptional virtue always commands more space in the papers than one of the opposite sort, when the two are of about the same distance from the line of the ordinary and normal. On the other hand, it is a high compliment to the members of the force as a body that the occasional sins of its individual members are considered and treated as news of some importance. That would not be done if the press or the public regarded them as a bad lot—if they were not recognized as having earned respect and admiration. Nobody with common sense ever indulges in wholesale condemnation or criticism of the police, or argues from the few black sheep in their flock that all of them, or even many, are of that color.

It Sounds Like Sarcasm.

An editorial article in The Idaho Statesman of Boise leaves the reader of it in some doubt whether its writer intended to confess or to deny that the Mormons of that State are reverting to polygamy in steadily growing numbers. He rehearses the charges to that effect that have been made of late by FRANK J. CANNON in newspaper interviews and in many public addresses, but his answer to them consists chiefly of a passionate, yet obviously irrelevant, enumeration of such undisputed facts as that Idaho has on its statute books the most drastic anti-liquor law ever enacted, that its women are allowed to vote, and that there "purity is above all else, so far as laws are concerned."

There is excuse for suspecting an element of sarcasm in laudation of that sort, and the suspicion is strengthened, if not confirmed, when The Statesman goes on to say that the thing for Idaho to do, if she wants to clear the reputation which Mr. CANNON'S charges have smirched in the eyes of the outside world, is to join him in demanding of Congress the passage of a Constitutional amendment forbidding polygamy and heavily penalizing all who can be convicted of practicing it. That, The Statesman says, "would spike the Cannon of calumny," and it adds: "We dare say that, viewed in that light, if in no other, the leaders of the Mormon Church might be the first to urge adoption of an anti-polygamy amendment."

Of course they might be, but they haven't been and show no signs, as yet, of being. They have solemnly promised to be good, but that was a long while ago. They have often asserted that they were good, but the truth of their assertions is so frequently questioned, and with what seems to be so much of knowledge and authority, that belief is not easy. They have never denied that they believe in plural marriages, and they are of a sort to make action coincide with belief when they can do so without too much danger.

At any rate, The Statesman, whether sincere or not in its advice, has put them in something of a dilemma by giving that advice in just the form it does. Perhaps that was its unkind intention.

Seems a Waste of Time.

Courts out in the State of Washington must have a lot of leisure from real work. At least one of them, in Tacoma, must have, for it has just devoted four days to trying and convicting a resident of the city of having libeled the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON!

It seems that the resident in question, one PAUL H. HAFFER, had taken occasion publicly to express the opinion that WASHINGTON was "a blasphemer, a slaveholder, and an inveterate drinker." This statement, as well it might, offended Colonel ALBERT E. JOAB, a Tacoma lawyer who heard it, and he found a law of the State that enabled him to bring the Haffer person within reach of punishment—one year in prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

As legend relates that the Father of His Country, like not a few of its less estimable, but not wholly unworthy, sons, employed in moments of great excitement words vigorously profane, and as history itself records that he was a slaveholder, and as there seems to be no doubt that he "took wine" after the custom followed by other gentlemen of his era, it's something of a wonder that the law didn't find a colorable excuse for using the terms to which Colonel JOAB objected. There must have been difficulty, too, in proving that WASHINGTON'S memory suffered appreciably from the silly characterizations to which it was subjected. The excuses were rejected, however, and the difficulty overcome.

But wonder at the Haffer person's fate will not turn to sympathy for him. Indeed, it is a pity that such bad manners and bad taste as his, not to mention his bad judgment, cannot oftener be punished by prison or fine or both. The only fault to be found with his conviction is that it will cause to arise in his mind, and in others like it, if such others there be, the illusion that for their owners to manifest inappreciation of WASHINGTON is a matter of some consequence. Which of course it isn't.

Disobliging Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I stood for fifteen minutes on the corner of 114th Street and Broadway trying to stop a south-bound car. Six passed me during that time. Two I did not signal, as they were Tenth Avenue cars; the four others I did signal by every means in my power. Three shot past me, although, in desperation, I stood on the track before the third until I was almost run down. The fourth car stopped.

This has happened to me not once but several times. In no case were the cars full. Are the motormen prejudiced against 114th Street, or do they regard the stretch from 110th Street down as a toboggan slide, or do they think they know what car I want better than I do? It is no joke to stand shivering in the rain and wind while car after car goes by, half empty, catapulting down the hill while you wave frantic arms in vain. MILDRED FOCHT.

New York, April 27, 1916.

A Bridge Worth Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the quaint, low bridge opposite West Seventy-second Street, across the large middle lake in Central Park, is being allowed to fall into decay. Its loss would be a pity, for its curved lines and charming reflections are a joy in the landscape. A plain, flat American bridge would be such an insipid substitute! Can anything be done while there is yet time?

MISS GERTRUDE WHITEING.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Shortcake in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding old-fashioned strawberry shortcake, it is not necessary to go as far as Boston to find some one who makes it. I make it, and dare say there are other housewives here in Greater New York who do also. My husband says my shortcake compares more than favorably with that which mother used to make. N. S. H.

Somewhere in Brooklyn, May 3, 1916.

ON THE ROAD TO BLACK SUDAN.

We saw the snows on Atlas
Glow red in the sunset's flame;
We heard the Mosques of the Karaouin
Resound with Allah's name.
We saw the Arabs in burnous and cowl
Kneel down where the Sebou ran—
On the road that leads from White Tangiers
Down to the Black Sudan.

We saw the walls of Kazar,
With its orange and olive trees;
With its saffron-gilded gateways,
Sun-baked for centuries.
We saw Old Fez with its terraces,
The march of the caravan—
On the road that leads from White Tangiers
Down to the Black Sudan.

The Muezzins' call from the minarets
Was borne on the evening air;
The hushed bazaars of Mequinez
Showed us their ancient ware.
Snake-skin guitars and tambourines,
Girl-slaves from Kharrasan,
We saw on the road from White Tangiers
Down to the Black Sudan.

Bedouin pipes with their saddened tones,
We heard on the desert sands;
We heard the noonday prayer go up
With the lift of a thousand hands.
"Allah Akbar!"—the Moghreb dream
Still lives hot souls to fan,
While cities crumble from White Tangiers
Down to the Black Sudan.

J. CORSON MILLER.

UNCONSCIOUS CONFESSION.

Psycho-Analysis Applied to an "If" in the German Note.

New York, May 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one paragraph of the Imperial German Government's reply to Mr. WILSON'S note demanding a direct answer to the question, "Are you going to respect your own given word?" a response appears which, if one may judge from the rest of the note, was utterly unintended. After much verbiage designed to entangle all the complicated questions involved in the high-class work of scientific human slaughter, the whole fabric of their mental attitude is laid bare. Psycho-analytically it is extremely illuminating.

The paragraph I refer to reads: "The German Government * * * has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of war if Great Britain," &c. Out of the mouths of babes comes truth. This is indeed a definite reply, doubly fruitful for the reason of its unconsciousness. That little word "if" distinctly says: "We have not lived up to our given word to fight in accordance with the rules of international law, nor are we, nor will we—UNLESS!

In short, the German Government distinctly states: "We are nothing if not consistent. Our Belgian policy is still intact; a scrap of paper is still a scrap of paper." The whole German mental attitude is thrown into the open by that which a great German psychologist has described as the "unconscious confession."

Whereas it is no part of my purpose to expatiate upon the vast amount of material to which this little word "if" gives us access, I do suggest that Mr. WILSON call the Imperial German Government's attention to the fact that their diplomatic verbiage will hereafter have to conform to the enlightenments flashed to reality by Dr. Sigmond Freud of Berlin and Dr. C. G. Jung of Zurich.

DR. DAVID ORR EDSON.

Thompson Probers Not Untidy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of the meeting of the County Lawyers' Association is incorrect. The heading, "Thompson Probers Untidy," is entirely unwarranted; and what purports to be a quotation as printed by you is not in accordance with the facts. I give you herewith the correct quotation from the House Committee report as it was read to the meeting:

> Up to March 1, 1916, our board room was used very considerably by the Thompson Committee; and while this was a source of a very substantial income it began to be felt that the character of such use was derogatory, and we requested the committee to go elsewhere. Immediately thereupon the House Committee had the room thoroughly overhauled, the walls painted, the carpets cleaned, and the furniture retouched, and then improved the room by the installation of fittings of a harmonious and dignified character. Those who have seen the new board room have not failed to express their gratification at its appearance, particularly in view of the selections made by the committee for its mural decorations.

I may say that neither the Thompson Committee nor any of its members gave us any reason to complain; the criticism in the report was due to the conditions created by the untidiness of some of the "men of the street" who attended the hearings; as these were public ones we could not protect ourselves against these intrusions.

BENNO LEWINSON,
Chairman House Committee, New York County Lawyers' Association.

New York, May 5, 1915.

Those Mysterious Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "sovereign people" of America have been most gratifyingly taken into the confidence of the administrative powers of the nation in recent international issues. Can this not once again be done in the matter of those mysterious papers seized with von Igel—papers which Count von Bernstorff is said to be so anxious to recover as belonging to the German Embassy, (therefore sacred)? If, as the people begin to suspect, these papers have incriminating evidence against other Teutonic envoys than those already arraigned for lese-majeste, (if we, indeed, possess that penetrable dignity as a nation,) is it not in order that the people should know the truth of the matter? It is never too late to mend—or to break—if it should thus be ascertained that a secret, nefarious warfare has been for many months virtually waged against this country by another whose supreme ruler is at this moment engaged in protesting his ancient friendship for!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, May 6, 1916.

Pennies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every now and then the use of the word penny for cent stirs the ire of the Anglophiles. The words are not synonymous, and the distinction should be understood. The expression five pennies means five separate, individual copper coins of the value of one-hundredth part of a dollar each; five cents may mean exactly the same thing, but may also mean a nickel, a coin representing the combined value. The plural pennies has a distributive meaning, and cents a collective one. This difference of terms represents a real need of the language, and should and will be retained. It is easier and more elegant to ask for twenty-five cents in pennies than for twenty-five cents in one-cent pieces. That the English penny has a different monetary value has nothing to do with the case. So does the value of the Mexican dollar differ a bit from our own; but when we say dollar and penny it is sufficiently lucid to the native born that we mean American dollar and American penny.

BOSTONETTE.

New York, May 4, 1916.

In View of What Happened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of what actually happened in Ireland on Sunday last and yesterday and the speech delivered by Mr. Justice Daniel Cohalan at Pittsfield, Mass., on Sunday, I am wondering what the Judge now thinks of his statements in general, and in particular of his uncalled-for vilification of John Redmond?

As an Englishman I can boast of what neither Justice Goff nor Cohalan can. I worked for and supported Mr. John Rigby, (Queen's Counselor,) the first member ever elected by an English constituency pledged to support and vote for home rule for Ireland. I am still an ardent Home Ruler.

J. W. W.

Hartford, Conn., May 2, 1916.

Historical Bygones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No matter what the England of the past may have done, it is the England of today that should be judged and considered by the Irish race. Within my memory the United States, boasting of its "freedom," sustained and protected human slavery; but today it could only be an unreasoning fanatic who would hold the present Government of the country responsible for that traffic in human flesh and blood. The England of the present time, liberalized and broadened in its purposes for maintaining the best interests of the people, granted Home Rule for Ireland, which was at first delayed by an apparent propensity of the Irish people to disagree very seriously among themselves; then it was unavoidably postponed by the commencement of the present world tragedy by the Kaiser, which has changed conditions all over the world.

But some Irish people, including one or two priests, have declared that they cannot forgive England for what it has done in the last 700 years." Suppose we apply the same sort of unreasoning to the Roman Catholic Church which these Irish priests are applying to England, and say we cannot forgive it for what it has done in the last 400 years, including the old "frightfulness" of the Inquisition.

The Irish people made a great fight for Home Rule and, having it almost within their grasp, they have jeopardized it by this futile and ignoble revolt. The world hates traitors. The loyalty of John Redmond has endeared him to every loyal American in the United States. MARCUS H. ROGERS.

White Plains, N. Y., May 3, 1916.

Ben Greet's Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gentlemen interested in producing "The Tempest" at the Century Theatre seem to believe that this play has not been presented before in this city—or at least not within recent memory. On behalf of accuracy it may not be amiss to point out that it was given by Ben Greet and one of his companies, at the Garden Theatre, not many years ago. This was in connection with a series that Mr. Greet gave of Shakespearean drama and eighteenth century comedies. Most of the Shakespeare plays were done in the "Elizabethan manner," of which Mr. Greet was the pioneer in this country. "The Tempest," however, was given with a rather good scenic setting of the modern sort. Mr. Greet himself was the Caliban, and, I think, would have satisfied even Browning in the part. His disguise was capital, his "business" well imagined, and his strongly individual diction convincingly appropriate.

I am the more ready to call attention to the Greet production because, to my mind, Mr. Greet has not received due popular credit for his services to the American stage.

G. S. BRYAN.

New York, April 28, 1916.

Mourning Badges for May 7.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday, May 7, is the anniversary of the Lusitania massacre. Could not those of us who have not forgotten wear black badges on that day as a sign that we still remember?

ROYAL ROBBINS.

Longwood, N. Y., May 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May 7, 1916, being the first anniversary of the destruction of the Lusitania, marks the end of a year of masterly inactivity on the part of the American Government. Should it not serve to indicate that the American people have not forgotten the Lusitania if they wear a small token of mourning on that day? R. D. M.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1916.

Seven to Feed and Clothe.

With her husband suffering from tuberculosis in the second stage, Mrs. P. has had a hard problem to clothe and feed her seven children—the youngest a baby a year old. The father, who, as a construction laborer, has always been able to support his family, has been forced to undergo hospital treatment, and while there is some hope of saving his life, there is no prospect of his being able to earn anything for a long time. Mrs. P. earns only $5 a week sewing and none of the children are old enough to help, though the oldest, Josie, is eager for the time when she can. Six months at least must elapse before Mr. P. can work at all. The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to meet the needs of the family during that period. Gifts sent to the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged and used solely to meet the needs of this family. The following contributions, sent in response to another appeal in THE TIMES, are acknowledged with thanks: E. Morris, $1; "B. E. C.", $1; Mrs. William L. Hallock, $3.50; "A Friend", $5; Mrs. George W. Carleton, $15; Miss Margaret W. Keck, $5; "C. D.", $3; Mrs. Martin S. Watts, $2; Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $5; "The Left Hand", $1; "M. J. F.", $2; Edwin H. Hill, $1.

THE AMERICAN MELTING POT OVERWHELMED.

Analysis of the Materials Recklessly Flung Into It—Social Strata in Which the National Spirit Survives.

By E. E. RITTENHOUSE,
President The Life Extension Institute, Inc.

New York, May 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent powerful appeal for American unity by President Butler of Columbia University and the strong editorial of THE NEW YORK TIMES on this subject have doubtless stimulated many minds to consider anew the factors adversely affecting national unity—among them the immigration factor.

If our people are to be unified, their benumbed national spirit must be restored to activity, their patriotism revitalized, their loyalty renationalized. This difficult task has been earnestly undertaken by the patriotic press and a few public men who are not afraid of the "foreign vote." While they have been successful in arousing a portion of the great so-called middle classes—largely the professional and business or mercantile elements of our population—evidence of success is almost wholly lacking among industrial workers, especially the foreign contingent.

The banners of the great labor parade on May Day in New York indicated opposition to preparedness to prevent war, and it was composed largely of the foreign element. But this foreign element will be conspicuously absent in the great parade of 130,000 people on May 13 in favor of preparedness, and which will be composed chiefly of the professional, business, or mercantile classes.

We find a large part of our people apathetic and indifferent in the face of national insult and danger. Our national counsels are disturbed, and many of our lawmakers swayed by foreign influences in the matter of national defense. We find a certain faction of our adopted population acting in the interest of a foreign nation which has grievously wronged us. They actually threaten with punishment candidates for public office whose Americanism offends them.

It is a common thing in some foreign quarters to hear contempt expressed for the flag, for American soldiers and for lawful authority, and it is also noticeable upon what slight provocation some of our naturalized and alien brothers resort to mob violence.

These are some of the extraordinary conditions which emphasize the need of the loyalty campaign which the American press has been leading.

In the language of Nicholas Murray Butler:

> The great problem before us today is that of completing the process of nation building. It is a problem of subordinating every personal ambition, every class interest and policy, every race attachment, to the one dominant idea of an America, free, just, powerful, forward-facing, &c.

This means that we have two specific tasks, one, the sobering of a vast body of citizens now intoxicated and reeling with the excesses of ultra-individualism, and, two, the regulation of the supply for the national "melting pot" which has been so clogged and overloaded with raw material that "the making of Americans" has been seriously interfered with.

In this patriotic work should be enlisted every citizen who feels that our people can serve humanity best as a united, powerful nation, and not as a mere aggregation of discordant, wrangling individuals, self-serving, and reckless of the common weal.

The "melting pot" problem is of constantly growing importance.

In 1910 we had in the "melting pot" over thirty-two million white people, foreign born or of foreign or mixed parentage. They equaled in number the population of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Of this foreign stock, 22,000,000 live in the cities and towns and 10,000,000 in the rural districts. Our foreign-born population alone exceeded in number that of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Our white male population, age 21 and over, was 41 per cent. foreign born or of foreign or mixed parentage. This is equivalent to 73 per cent. of the total vote for President in 1912. We had foreign men, age 21 and over, who had not become citizens, equaling in number the population of California.

Of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, foreign born or natives of foreign or mixed parentage, we had a total of over 11,000,000 people, and of British, Russians, French, and Italians, 14,253,663.

In these groups we had men of voting age:

	Entente Countries.	Teutonic Alliance.
Naturalized	1,399,907	1,077,402
Not naturalized	1,877,627	1,098,952

During the fourteen years preceding the outbreak of the present war the flight of Europeans to the United States exceeded in numbers the total inhabitants of the three Kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The number (13,255,207) equaled the combined population of the New England, the Pacific Coast, and the Rocky Mountain States.

This vast body of alien people, largely from Southern Europe, swarmed to our manufacturing centres, where they lived in close colonies and under insanitary conditions. The majority cling to their mother tongues, have their own newspapers, and continue to live, think, and act as foreigners. Naturally, their primary interest was in an honest dollar and a chance to earn it. They were concerned more in the privileges of citizenship than in its responsibilities.

For any lack of knowledge among these newcomers of our institutions and ideals and the higher purposes of our Government, the American people are largely responsible. We made no effort to instruct them as to their obligations and duties as residents or citizens of our country. We turned them loose to learn the meaning of Americanism in the hard school of experience. We choked the "melting pot." Large numbers of them have failed to fuse. For complete assimilation and Americanization we will have to wait for their children's children to pass through our schools.

The public schools will take care of the children, but we need an educational plan, a special school of citizenship for foreign adults. The duty of teaching these newcomers what their public responsibilities are seems imperative, especially if no attempt is to be made to restrict future immigration.

Loyalty to the law in time of peace and to the nation in time of war can be expected from the majority of our foreign population, but the unfused and disloyal few need attention before damage is done and discredit brought upon the worthy. E. E. RITTENHOUSE.

THE DAYLIGHT SCHEDULE.

Why Go on Living as We Did In Our Agricultural Time?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES a suggestion that the Stock Exchange is planning to turn the clock ahead an hour in Summer to give the brokers and employes longer evenings, the proposal being to open the Exchange at 9 o'clock instead of 10, and close it at 2.

Why should this suggestion not be carried through by the city and made to apply to everybody? Why should we not make an hour of daylight that we can use in the evening, and take it from the early morning hour, which is of use to no one? The City of Cleveland has passed an ordinance adopting Eastern rather than Central Standard time for the purpose of increasing the daylight day. A number of other cities in the Middle West have adopted the same idea. As a result of this change all of the people of New York would have an hour added to their time of recreation. They could play tennis, go to the country, to Coney Island, to the many resorts round about the city. People living in the suburbs would enjoy a substantial addition to their leisure, and no one would be inconvenienced by the change.

It is true such a change would affect other cities in this territory, but if New York made the change undoubtedly a large part of the East would fall in line, for anything which meets with the approval of New York is likely to be followed by other cities. According to the news reports Germany has adopted a new,

METHODISTS HEAR AMUSEMENT VIEWS

Thirty-three Memorials on That Subject Presented at the General Conference.

LIBERALS EXPECT TO WIN

Questions of the Church and Labor, Temperance, Sale of Drugs, and Use of Tobacco Also Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 5.—The restrictions on amusements to be imposed on the 4,000,000 communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church are engaging the serious attention of delegates to the General Conference here. Thirty-three memorials on this subject alone were submitted this evening to a sub-committee of the Committee on the State of the Church, and more are expected. Resolutions dealing with the problems of divorce were submitted to another sub-committee.

There is no way of telling what will take place in the three weeks before the general conference adjourns, but the liberal element is confident specific references to card-playing, dancing, and the theatre will be avoided by the delegates at Saratoga Springs. Communicants will be advised on these questions, the liberals say, but ho rigid rules will be laid down.

The meeting of the Committee on the State of the Church this afternoon developed an unexpected argument on the subject of organized labor. There were adopted at the general conference of 1912 sixteen resolutions comprising what was designated as the "social creed" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America added two other tenets to this creed, the first affirming the "right of employes and employers alike to organize" and the second adding emphasis "upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property."

When these two additions were introduced in open committee there was immediate objection to the tenet on the right of employes and employers to organize, on the ground that it was a subject with which the church should not meddle. James S. Bellamy of Knoxville, Iowa, who is a member of a group of railroad workers and labor representatives although himself a farmer and an employer of labor, hotly opposed this statement and the Committee on the State of the Church finally voted to adopt the additions to the social creed and to submit them all to the general conference.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, Chairman of the State of the Church Committee, appointed several sub-committees to take charge of the various subjects introduced by the delegates. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Plantz, President of Lawrence University, was appointed Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Amusements, and C. O. Dorchester of Boston, Secretary.

The subject of temperance and vice engaged much of the attention of the general conference and of the delegates and visitors at other meetings today. It was announced this morning by the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, that William Jennings Bryan would deliver an address on prohibition here on May 23. This afternoon, too, an convention hall, the Anti-Saloon League celebrated its anniversary with a meeting at which John G. Woolley, former candidate of the Prohibition Party for President, and the Rev. Sam Small of Georgia were the speakers.

A resolution introduced in the General Conference by President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University demanded that the sale of drugs and the social evil be included in the list of subjects deserting official consideration by the general conference. President Harris asserted that the sale of cocaine, morphine, and other drugs had grown so alarmingly in the United States that it was time for the Methodist Episcopal Church to take action.

A resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Stockwell of the Oklahoma Conference denounced the use of tobacco, which, he said, "had come to" be so prevalent in the Church." Dr. Stockwell said the cigarette evil regularly consigned millions of boys and men to "the ranks of the unfit," and he asked the General Conference to disapprove its use everywhere.

There was an impressive demonstration this morning when the Rev. Frank Mason North, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, made the announcement that the late Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtiss James, widow of D. Willis James, had made a bequest of $750,000 to the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was brought out that Mrs. James had made other gifts to the Church aggregating $1,000,000. The General Conference voted to send an expression of gratitude to Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. James's son.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, speaking as the guest of the anniversary of the Board of Sunday Schools, asserted before 5,000 persons in Convention Hall tonight that it was the duty of the United States to protect its citizens in Mexico and at sea.

Dr. Abbott spoke on "Religious Education in a Democracy." He maintained that all great political questions were moral questions, reducible to the formula of right or wrong.

Dr. Abbott said people in the United States were intelligent but not educated, and he pleaded that the Bible be used as a book of instruction in the schools, not for its religious effect, but as great piece of literature.

W. F. REISINGER TO MARRY.

Son of the Late Importer to Wed Miss Elizabeth M. Chalmers.

Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers of Amsterdam, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Chalmers, to Walter F. Reisinger, son of Mrs. Hugo Reisinger of 993 Fifth Avenue. Miss Chalmers's father is the President of the Chalmers Knitting Company. No plans have been made for the wedding, as Miss Chalmers will not be graduated from school until June.

Mr. Reisinger, who studied at Harvard, is a brother of Curt H. Reisinger, who several years ago married Miss Mary L. McKee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKee and granddaughter of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison. She has sometimes been called the "Baby McKee" of the White House, although it was her brother, Benjamin Harrison McKee, who was the "Baby McKee" so often mentioned.

Mr. Reisinger's father died on Sept. 29, 1914, in Langenshalbach, near Wiesbaden, Germany, the town in which he was born. He was a large importer, and was the first to make a representative collection of modern American art for exhibition in Germany, and opened the exhibit in 1910 in the Royal Prussian Academy in Berlin. It was later shown in Munich. Mrs. Reisinger was formerly Miss Edmee Busch, a daughter of the late Adolphus Busch of New York. Her home is 993 Fifth Avenue, where some of the art treasures of the late Mr. Reisinger still are, although many of them were sold at auction several months ago.

Entertains Junior Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon at her residence, 1,015 Park Avenue, for the Society of the Junior Colonial Dames of America, and also the members of the Sewing Class. Among those present were the Misses Katharine Van Rensselaer, Elise Huntington, Francke and Mary Irving Francke, Margaret and Grace Montgomery, Mary Alice Warren, Dorothy Greer, Sarah Palmer, Angela Moore, Emily Ford, Annette Moran, Anne Bradley, Alice Lawrence, Sophie Duer, Elizabeth Moffat, Emily Delafield, Phyllis and Dorothy Brown, Isabel Stettinius, Katharine and Madeleine Dahlgren, Charlotte and Margaret Strong, Mary Haskell, Constance Chappell and Frances Townsend Riker.

BENEFIT FOR WAR BLIND.

Boxes $100 at Society Entertainment at the Ritz May 17.

A smart entertainment for the benefit of the Permanent Blind War Relief, an invitation affair, is to be given in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom on the evening of May 17. It will be followed by supper and a dance. Boxes accommodating eight to ten are $100, and seats $7.50, both including supper and dancing. The diningroom as well as the ballroom will be given over to the entertainment. This is being arranged under the direction of Miss Elsa Maxwell and Robert Tittle McKee. Sir Herbert Tree and Miss Iris Tree are to take part and by special request the fox trot from "Melinda and her Sisters," the suffrage opperetta by Miss Maxwell and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will be given.

Lady Colebrook, who has recently come to New York from England, for a prolonged stay, will take the part of Britania. The Tableaux Vivants "Then and Now" will be given, and appearing in them will be Donald Brian, Miss Janet Beecher, Miss Madge Kennedy, Miss Emmy Wehlen, Kenneth Hill, Miss Dorothy Fellowes Gordon, and Miss Calara Kimball Young. An original operetta entitled "Molly Comerty," will be given, with Miss Elsa Ryan & Co. appearing for the first time. Lou Telegen will appear, and Miss Ina Clare, with Arnold Daly, in a small sketch now running in London, "Sauce for the Goose." Maurice and Lorence Walton will dance, Ernest Truax will appear, and Miss Alice Dovey will sing the "Babes-in-the-Wood" song from "Very Good Eddie."

The "Melinda" fox trot, given by what is called the Million Dollar Sextetto, will be led, as before, by Miss Gwendolin King, with Miss Anne Scott, Miss Flora McAlpin, Miss Florence Gilbert, Miss Constance Peabody, Miss Elaine Moffatt, and Miss Caryl Hackstaff. Miss Maxwell will sing some of her new songs at the piano; Frank Pollock, Elsie Ferguson, Lynn Hardling are to appear, and Tom Dobson will give some of the Carpenter child songs. The Mirimba band will play.

Boxes and seats are practically all sold, and among the patronesses and boxholders are Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. C. S. Alexander, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Radcliffe Dalgmore, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Mrs. Cornelius Cuyler.

The flower and program girls, young society women, will wear Belgian peasant costumes, Preston Gibson will be Chairman of the Floor Committee.

MRS. S. S. SANDS ENGAGED.

Daughter of George R. Sheldon to Wed Richard Whitney.

George R. Sheldon announces the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon Sands, widow of Samuel Stevens Sands, to Richard Whitney, a son of Mrs. George Whitney of Boston and New York. Mr. Whitney was graduated from Harvard in 1911, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Piping Rock, Essex, Fox Hounds, Racquet, and Tennis Clubs.

His brother, George Whitney, married Miss Martha A. Bacon, the daughter of former Ambassador Robert Bacon, in 1910. The wedding will probably take place at the end of this month.

Mrs. Sands's first husband, Samuel Stevens Sands was a son of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her first husband, Samuel Stevens Sands, and he was a half brother of Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and of Miss Barbara Rutherfurd. Mr. Sands was killed in a motor accident on July 2, 1913, meeting his death in the same way that his elder brother, G. Winthrop Sands, did in 1908, just out of Paris, France. Mrs. Sands has a son about seven years of age. Her father, George R. Sheldon, is a banker, a one-time President of the Union League Club, and was associated with the late J. Pierpont Morgan in some of his largest transactions. He is one of the most prominent members of the National Republican Committee, and is a Director in many large companies.

Lee-De Witt Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee of Needwood Forest, Knoxville, Md., and Baltimore announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annette Lee, to John De Witt of Colorado Springs, but formerly of New York. Miss Lee is a sister of Mrs. Eldridge Hervey and Mrs. William Merwin Randall of Colorado Springs and Miss Gertrude Lee, Adrian Iselin Lee, Columbus O'Donnell Lee, and Thomas Sims Lee. She is related to the Iselins of this city and to Joseph Jenkins Lee of Needwood Forest. Mr. De Witt is the only son of Mrs. Jefferson Davis of Colorado Springs.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jrs., Are Hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., gave a dinner and theatre party last evening for Miss Kate Gordon Willis and her fiancé, Charles Shaw, whose marriage is set for June 14. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. O. Carley Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, the Misses Katharine Dahlgren, Margaret Erhart, Margaret Caperton, Mary Brown Warburton, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Edwin V. Kane, and Henry Nichols Tucker.

Miss M. L. Phillips Entertains.

Miss Margaret Louise Phillips gave a small costume party and supper last night at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Phillips, 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, for Miss Alice Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, and for Miss Regina Mulgrew. There were about seventy-five guests, who came in all sorts of costumes. Miss Phillips wore a flame-colored frock.

To and From Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail today for Bordeaux on the Espange are: M. Amsterdam, L. Arnaud, Mrs. Gabriel Berlinger, O. W. Buddington, Burton T. Bush, Miss Marion Crocker, Miss Ethel M. Crocker, Miss F. Robinson-Duff, A. N. Decker, Miss Mary Eyre, Count de Frise, E. Gulman, M. P. Hyland, Miss Ruth Harrison, F. L. Harrison, Miss G. L. Johnston, Georgeon de Kroll, R. J. Lord, Mrs. A. Latour, Miss Latour, Miss M. V. Murray, Rev. J. F. Morris, John Munroe, Mrs. W. L. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Matson, Prince Yonatowski, George Randolph, A. F. Simpson, E. Specker, C. M. Stahl, Jr., E. H. Salisbury, Baron Guido Thomitz, A. G. Whalen, and M. de Zayas.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the Bergensfjord were:

Aristides Aguero, Cuban Minister to Berlin; C. J. Becker, Edgar Erback, Oscar J. Frances, Mrs. Anna Kenna, Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden; Mrs. Morris, Miss Constance Morris, Victor Morris, N. C. Olsen, B. M. Rasmussen, United States Consul at Gothenburg; John Simon, Miss Martha Stapler, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Oscar T. Thomas, North Winship, Ernest Clark, Earle R. Jackson, Miss A. E. Andersen, and Mrs. Emma Hoyer.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Panama on the Tenadores are:

F. Brodhead, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wallace, C. H. Murphy, R. F. Kimble, E. Rand, Paul C. Wells, H. Quilby, Miss Natalie Morant, M. Stern, M. J. Welch, H. H. Pease, Alfred D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman, F. Chapman, Jr., G. K. Cherrie, L. W. Payne, A. C. Wheeler, J. B. Henderson, Miss Valerie Hazard, Miss M. K. Rice, F. E. Carthay, F. E. Small, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gardner, Miss M. L. Moreau, Mrs. F. E. Derby, and J. F. Egan.

EVANGELINE, (Bermuda.)—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dean, Miss J. M. Delaney, Miss M. Grace Delaney, J. M. Hand, Jr., H. Hughes, Claude King, Alvin D. Mack, Mrs. J. Murray, Miss Ella Miller, E. N. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Southwick, Frank Shade, Miss L. C. Winne, H. P. Wood, and Dr. Henry Sunderland.

MITCHEL TO TESTIFY ABOUT WIRETAPPING

Kings County Grand Jury Asks Him to Appear as a Voluntary Witness.

REQUEST TO WOODS ALSO

Police Record of Phone Talks Not to be Used at Charities Inquiry for the Present.

Following the decision of Commissioner Strong, conducting the Governor's charities inquiry, not to use the "wire-tapped" conversation as evidence until a court had decided no crime had been committed in getting the information, was the request that Mayor Mitchel appear before the Kings County Grand Jury to give testimony in the case of Adolph Blaha, the Police Department detective who told of "tapping" the telephone wires of Dr. D. C. Potter, Father Farrell, and others. District Attorney Lewis's letter to the Mayor reads:

Brooklyn, May 5, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor,
City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir—By direction of the April, 1916, Grand Jury of Kings County, I write to ask you to appear before that body on Monday, May 8, 1916, at 11:30 o'clock, as it desires to have your testimony in the matter of The People, &c., against Blaha et al, now pending before it, concerning the wire-tapping in the County of Kings.

As it is desired by that body not to give you immunity by your testimony before it, no subpoena has been served upon you and your appearance and testimony, if you decide to appear, must be entirely voluntary. Accordingly, you will be expected to sign the usual waiver of immunity if you decide to comply with the Grand Jury's request and appear before it. If you do avail yourself of the Grand Jury's request to be present before it, please present yourself at the Grand Jury Room, in the Library, fifth floor of the Kings County Court House Building, at 120 Schermerhorn Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, May 8, 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Very truly yours,
HARRY E. LEWIS,
District Attorney.

It was said yesterday in the Mayor's office that he would accede to the request of the District Attorney and give his testimony before the Grand Jury. Police Commissioner Woods also received a similar letter yesterday.

The full opinion of Commissioner Strong in the investigation, shows, when fully read, that the police memoranda of telephone conversations had not been received in evidence by him, but had been merely marked for identification and retained by him under seal, so that the Commissioner has not changed any former ruling. His final action will not be taken until the charges of crime raised by both sides have been determined by a competent tribunal.

Fred E. Kitchell, wire chief; P. Porel, engineer in charge of special work; H. A. Lynch, J. A. McGrath, and W. W. Wilson, employes of the New York Telephone Company, were witnesses yesterday at the investigation before the Kings County Grand Jury.

The witnesses were questioned by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis regarding the actual mechanical operations attending the alleged wire-tapping by the formation of a "bridge" or connection between the telephone lines leading to the homes of Father William B. Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, and Dean Potter and some central point at which the alleged eavesdropping was carried on.

It was stated yesterday that Father Farrell had taken steps to bring an action against certain city officials in connection with the wire-tapping operations. At the office of Lawyer William S. Butler, 190 Montague Street, Mr. Butler's secretary said that it was true that Father Farrell had retained Mr. Butler, but what the course would be followed, he said, had not yet been determined upon, but would probably be in the nature of a suit for damages against certain city officials alleging slander and conspiracy.

DOBBS GIRLS IN PLAYLETS.

Phoenix Alumnae Society Aids Masters' School Nursery.

The second annual dramatic performance of the Dobbs Phoenix Alumnae Society was given last night at the Plaza for the benefit of the Masters' School Day Nursery, in East Ninety-sixth Street. Three playlets of entirely different style were presented, and the whole production was most adequate.

In the cast of Tennyson's "Falcon" were the Misses Katherine Lyon, Amy Bradish Johnson, Lois Smith, and Rosalind Wood. The second playlet was a comedy of the kitchen, "Between the Soup and the Savory," by Gertrude Jennings, in which the Misses Ruth Taylor, Madge Dunnell, and Lois Smith appeared. "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg, which was produced this season by the Washington Square Players, completed the program. The cast included Katharine Leonard, Phoebe Randall, Katherine Lyon, and Constance DeLanoy.

The ushers and program sellers were the Misses Mary Frank, Madge Lesher, Maud O'Brien, Constance Peabody, Margaret Cutler, Florence Gilbert, and Mary Parsons.

The society was organized in 1913 to form a basis for social intercourse between old Dobbs girls, and at the same time arouse interest in good forms of dramatic are and raise money for the Masters' School Day Nursery. Mrs. Amy Bradish Johnson is the President, Miss Katherine Lyon Vice President, Miss Phoebe Randall Secretary, and Miss Marion M. Fitch Treasurer. Miss Frederica Huber is the Chairman of the Junior Committee.

CAN'T RISK GERMAN FLEET.

Reventlow Says Geographic Conditions Prevents Such a Move.

Count Reventlow, the aggressive military critic of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, an organ of the agrarian reactionaries, has but little hope that the German fleet will be able to come out and fight the British fleet with any great degree of success, according to the following excerpt from a speech he recently delivered in Hamburg, quoted in the English newspapers:

"Hamburg knows what England means for the North Sea. She can block the whole North Sea, the Elbe, and so on, without risking her fleet. It is different with the German fleet. It has a minimum of freedom of movement and is hemmed in. Every English captain knows that the German navy can come only out of this corner. If it comes out it is outflanked. I say that in order to appreciate fully the achievement of our navy. It would be a mistake to say that our battleships have no value, and that only submarines are of any use. Sins of geographical development can be made good only geographically. Seldom has a people had such chance to make good old sins as we have today. History would not forgive the German people if it failed to make use of this opportunity.

"If Germany remained restricted to her present coasts England's position against Germany would be even more favorable in future wars. Do not let us be befogged by the formula 'freedom of the seas.' Edward Grey is already seeking for a new interpretation of this formula. But the truth is that freedom of the seas means freedom for the English Navy, while we Germans need a freedom the seas such that the oceans cannot be closed to us in war."

In the course of the same talk the Count took a rap at Prince Lichnowsky, the former Ambassador in London, saying that Prince Lichnowsky "became, as he still remains, a Doctor of Oford" because he had criticised "the German Nationalists," and that "whether Germans like Prince Lichnowsky believe it or not, Great Britain has been preparing the war since 1905."

BLAME GERMANS FOR TALES.

Austrians Say Teuton Diplomats Started Reports Which Angered Holland.

The German diplomats in Holland, held responsible by a large part of the Dutch press for starting the rumors of a British ultimatum and of the threatened landing of British troops on the soil of the Netherlands for the purpose of striking Germany, are subjected to caustic criticism by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung. In his article regarding the activities of Richard von Kühlmann, the German Minister at The Hague, and of Baron Hans P. von Humboldt-Dachroeden, the German Consul General at Amsterdam, the correspondent says:

"The Consul General with the name so famous in the intellectual history of Germany—we note here that it was not an Austro-Hungarian official—who spread the news of the ultimatum had no need to publish assurances in the press that he acted in good faith. Evidence of that can be given also by the officials of the Amsterdam bank from which he—and with him a second member of the diplomatic service whose position and name would have seed to intend him for greater firmness in the huor of danger—removed his money in the utmost haste and got yithout comic effect.

"The two gentlemen have now put their money back again. People say that he will take his money out again soon, with a view to his departure, which, however, will signify only a profitable and desirable diplomatic change, and not a breach of diplomatic relations. It is to be hoped that his successor will be less nervous. The lack of talent in holding one's tongue at delicate moments does not compensate for the disadvantages of secret diplomacy."

According to the Austrian Socialist writer, oHiland, "does not wish to see Germany win, but would prefer a German victory to becoming involved in the war herself." Referring to the unpopularity of the Teuton cause in Holland, the correspondent says the main reasons for this unpopularity are to be seen in the streets of Amsterdam in the form of Germans boasting loudly of their victories and of the terrible things they are going to do to Great Britain with their Zeppelins and submarines, and continues:

"Let there be no misiake in the countries of the Central Powers. There is no trace of the change in feeling in their favor which many persons have imagined. There has been no fundamental change in the feelings of the people, in spite of all the great apparatus of press, moving pictures, and so on. The violent dislike for Germany which broke out at the time of the invasion of Belgium, again from April 1915, and after the torpedoing of the Lusitania, and especially after the torpedoing of the Tubantia, is as much alive as ever."

WARN GERMAN FOOD DEALERS

Have Been Marketing Substitutes Which Spread Disease.

So many of the various "eratz" food products being offered to the German public by unscrupulous manufacturers have been found to be not only practically worthless, but also injurious to the consumers' health, that the War Committee for Vegetable and Animal Fats and Oils has issued a second warning regarding the sale and use of these substitutes, reading as follows:

"In consequence of the scarcity of fats and edible oils a large number of articles during the past few weeks have been placed on the markets called variously salad oil substitutes, butter substitutes, substitutes for jams, honey, and other articles used for spreading on bread, &c. These articles are announced as suitable for fully supplying the place of butter and salad oil, &c. Exhaustive investigations of all these things have nevertheless shown that they cannot be regarded as substitutes for anything, and that as food they are absolutely without value.

"The butter substitutes contain 50 per cent. water, the remainder being composed of skimmed milk or potato flour. The percentage of fatty substances varies from 12.5 to 17.5. The salad oil consists of 98 to 99 per cent. water, and of from 1 to 2 per cent. vegetable matter, which renders the water greasy and of a soft yellow color. The prices for these articles vary from 35 to 45 cents a pound or quart. Their actual value is 10.

"At a meeting of the War Committee at which representatives of the Imperial Health Department were present, it was resolved to point out to the people that these 'foods' would in no way further contribute to the spread of disease, as they offered a fertile field for bacteria of the most virulent kind. The public are therefore appealed to to avoid all these quack substitutes for food, and manufacturers be warned that the authorities will be prepared with severe punitive measures should they persist in their swindling practices."

PRIVATE DETECTS A SPY.

"Major X" Deceived the Officers, but Not the Watchful Belgian.

If France is on the alert for evidence of espionage to such an extent that even a British Cabinet Minister is arrested when he neglects to provide himself with full credentials, it is because experience has shown that scarcely any degree of caution can be excessive; witness the following story, contained in a letter from the Belgian front, published in the Soleil du Midi:

"Lieutenant M, who is in our battery, was recently accosted by a Major, who addressed him thus: 'Don't you know me? I am Major X of the staff of the Second Artillery Division.' Handshaking and an exchange of compliments then took place; the Major was told about the guns, and what positions they were shelling, and he talked with the soldiers.

"One of these, a Fleming, suspicious, like all his compatriots, thought he noticed something queer in the Major's questions, and so he 'shadowed' the officer when he went away. X betook himself to the Colonel, and the interview with the Lieutenant was reproduced. The Fleming then took counsel with a gendarme and confided his suspicions to him. The gendarme went up to the Major, and the following dialogue ensued:

"'Where are you going, Major?'

"'I have just paid a visit and made some inquiries, and am now going to return to my staff duties.'

"'But to have such freedom of movement you probably have a special permit?'

"'Who, I? Major X?'

"'Certainly; it is a rule to which everybody here has to submit. You must know that. If you don't show it to me I shall be under the necessity of taking you before our staff.'

"The Major was disconcerted; he cast desperate glances to right and left and then, with downcast face, he decided to follow the gendarme. The latter conducted his prisoner to headquarters, from which they called up the Second Divisional Headquarters by telephone and learned that Major X was a spy. He was shot immediately.

"But all the same, if it had not been for our keen-witted Fleming—!"

GERMANS' 'DESERT SISTER.'

Fraulein Koch Praised for Her Work in the Suez Expedition.

A young German woman named Paula Koch, who has been a volunteer nurse with the Turco-German forces operating in the Arabian theatre of the war, is receiving considerable praise in the German press for her faithful service. Being a native of Aleppo, where her father is a merchant, Fräulein Koch is said to be as unterrified by the hardships of field service in that part of the world as a Bedouin of the desert. She has been named "The Desert Sister," in token of heroic self-sacrificing work amid the most trying conditions.

Although she accompanied the original Suez expedition of Djemal Pasha as an amateur nurse, Fräulein Koch has already attained the rank of chief of the nursing staff of the entire Turco-German military establishment, known in Constantinople and Berlin as "The Army of Egypt."

ELEPHANT SCARES SHAKESPEARE GIRLS

Barefoot Fairies at Vacation Circus Feared Chin-Chin Might Bite Their Toes.

BUT HE TURNED TO COOKIES

Great Crowd Sees the Show, Then Buys the Bard's Books and Dances—Show Again Tonight.

Thirteen beautiful young fairies had the fright of their lives last night at the Vacation Shakespeare Circus at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and for the moment resolved that never again would they leave their sylvan dells to dance barefooted in the haunts of man.

Chin-Chin, the baby elephant of the Hippodrome, which was one of the features of the show, was the cause of the trouble. Chin-Chin, being tired after his regular evening performance at the Hip, had no desire to be an actor in the Vacation Circus, and was coaxed around the ring with pieces of cookies thrown in front of him by a nice little girl in pink.

Now, it is all right to be the smallest elephant in the world, but even the smallest elephant is bigger than the biggest dog, to say nothing of a mouse. The little girl in pink threw the cookies well out of her own path, and did not notice that they were falling very near the pink toes of the thirteen fairies sitting at the feet of "Good Queen Bess." Is the hall had not been so large, thirteen shrill squeals might have been heard as twice that number of fairy feet tried to hide under very short skirts. Nothing happened. Chin Chin preferred cake to pink toes, but if the fairies had not been so beautifully made up they would have been pale the rest of the evening.

The circus was a great success, but those who missed it last night will have a chance to see it tonight, for so many people were turned away at last year's circus that arrangements were made to accommodate everyone this year.

Mary Pickford, who was to be one of the professional stars of the evening, sent a telegram to say that she was ill and could not be there, but that, honest true, cross her heart, she would surely get around tonight.

After the circus proper, in which there were many professional turns with the dances of the vacation girls, the audience wandered out into the village street of Stratford-on-Avon, at the rear of the hall, where Shakespeare himself —Jack Hazard from "Very Good Eddie," sold his works. Al Jolson had a music shop and pretty girls sold good things to eat and drink at other shops in the village street. Later the hall was cleared and the circus became a ball.

The Inkowa girls of Miss Anne Morgan's club for outdoor sports, wearing puffy peaked caps and vari-colored gowns, as maidens from near-by villages brought greens from the woods to celebrate the coming of Spring and laid them at the feet of the Queen. Their dances with the branches they carried were one of the features of the evening, and at the close they formed in two lines and the Queen and her court with Will Shakespeare passed down and out. The Queen had tried Elizabethan red hair and cut-did the real Queen in the dimensions of her ruff.

Among the guests in the boxes were Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Anne Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Miss Mary Parsons, Mr. and rs. George Wetmore, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

The performance will be repeated this evening with all the feature of last night and a few more.

DE COPPET ESTATE TO SON.

Will of Flonzaley Quartet Organizer Is Filed.

The will of Edward J. de Coppet, patron of music and head of the firm of de Coppet & Doremus, who died suddenly last Sunday night at his home, 314 West Eighty-fifth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The bulk of the estate, the value of which is not known, was bequeathed to Andre de Coppet, only son, who lived with his father. Contingent bequests were provided for the widow, Mrs. Pauline de Coppet, and for the daughter, Juliet de Coppet.

The Flonzaley quartet of stringed instruments was organized and helped by Mr. de Coppet until it established itself on a self-supporting basis. It was the custom of this quartet to play for Mr. de Coppet and his guests, and only a short time before his death it had played for him the Twelfth Symphony of Beethoven. The de Coppet villa on Lake Geneva was one of the summer homes of Paderewski, Mme. Sembrich, and others of the Swiss musical colony.

In case the son should not be living at the time of the testator's death, the will provided: "I give, devise, bequeath, and appoint my residuary estate to my daughter, Juliet, in case, however, my said daughter shall not then be living, I give, devise, bequeath, and appoint the same to my wife, Pauline. In case, however, I shall die without leaving any children or my wife surviving, I give, devise, bequeath, and appoint my said residuary estate to my friends, Julian R. Tinkham, Edwin T. Rice, and Henry G. S. Noble, and a survivor or survivors of them as joint tenants." These three friends are named as executors.

In the provisions regarding the administration of the estate the will says: "I direct that my executors shall be liable only for gross negligence or wilful default, and that no one of them shall be responsible for acts of omissions of the others."

Whitridge, Butler & Rice of 59 Wall Street are attorneys of record.

REV. A. B. LEONARD'S ESTATE.

Trust Fund for Divorced Wife of Minister's Son.

The will of Rev. Adna B. Leonard, who died on April 21 at his home, 203 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. Dr. Leonard was a member of the West Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was connected with the Foreign Missions Board at 150 Fifth Avenue. He left an estate amounting to more than $17,000. Dr. Leonard provided for a trust fund of $1,000 for his daughter, Mrs. Lillian A. Slack, which at her death shall revert to the Foreign Missions Board, to be used as a scholarship fund for the Fuchan, China, Theological School. A trust fund of $1,000 is also provided for Mrs. Gertrude Leonard, who is divorced from Dr. Leonard's son, Asbury O. Leonard. At her death the money is to go to the Foreign Missions Board to be used in the school at Seoul, Korea. Eight grandchildren are to receive $500 each, and two great-grandchildren $200 each. The residue of the estate is to be divided among his five children.

Japanese Decoration Willed to Son.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., May 5.—Edward L. Young of Bellport and Manhattan, by his will admitted to probate here today, left his decoration of the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun, given to him by Japan, to his son, Edward L. Young, Jr. The son and his sister, Marion C. Young, are to share the testator's books, and the widow, Mrs. Arline B. Young, of 350 West Eighty-eighth Street, is to have the income of the residue of the estate as long as she lives and remains a widow. If she marries, and when she dies, the estate goes to the children. The estate is worth $7,000.

DR. S. M. BRICKNER DEAD.

Gynecologist and Editor of Medical Pickwick Dies at Saranac.

Samuel M. Brickner, A. M., M. D., died at noon yesterday after an illness of three years at his home in Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was a distinguished gynecologist. Dr. Brickner was born in Rochester, N. Y., on Jan. 11, 1867. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1888 and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1891, where he took the first Harsen clinical prize. Thereafter he served on the house staffs of the Sloane Maternity Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, with which latter institution he was continuously connected until 1913, when ill health compelled his resignation from the position of Associate Gynecologist.

Dr. Brickner was a man of the highest professional ideals and distinguished for his literary ability. He had written verse, much of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. For several years he was associate editor under the late Frank P. Foster of The New York Medical Journal. He had contributed many scientific articles to various journals. At the time of his death he was editor of the Medical Pickwick, a literary magazine for physicians.

Dr. Brickner was a member of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and member of the American Association of Anatomy. He was also a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and of the Society of the Genesee, of which he was at one time President.

He was the son of Max Brickner, former President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and he is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Josephine Hays of Rochester, and by his sons, Richard M. and Frank Brickner. He also leaves three brothers, David M., Isaac M., and Max O. Brickner, and a sister, Miss Grace Brickner of Rochester, N. Y. The funeral services will take place tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. at Mount Hope Chapel, Rochester.

Rev. Dr. William S. Sayres.

The Rev. Dr. William Seaman Sayres, founder of fifteen churches, died yesterday in Detroit, Mich., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Jamaica, L. I. Dr. Sayres was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1876 and later from Berkley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn. He then went to China as a missionary from Grace Church, Jamaica, and settled at Shanghai, where he became one of the professors of St. John's College. In 1885, Dr. Sayres returned to this country and took up missionary work in the West, removing to Detroit in 1893, where he became assistant rector of St. John's Church, in charge of the missions of St. Philip and St. Mary. Fifteen years ago he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College and also General Missioner for half the State of Michigan. Dr. Sayres left a widow, a daughter, and five sons. His only brother, Gilbert B. Sayres, is Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE LOWE, wife of the Rev. Herbert Lowe, died on Thursday at her home, 71 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years. She was born in this city a daughter of the late James and Isabella Lawson and had lived all her life in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn since childhood. Her husband is well known as a police evangelist and is Chaplain of the Police Veterans' Association.

Miss FLORENCE WHIPPLE GOODWIN, 28 years old, a daughter of George B. Goodwin, President of the Evergreen Cemetery Corporation, died yesterday at her home, 1,070 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KALTWASSER, for many years Secretary of the Copernicus Ladies' Circle and a member of the Arion Ladies' Society, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,015 Avenue Y, Brooklyn, in her fifty-seventh year. She was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1878 she married George A. Kaltwasser, who survives her, with three daughters and a son.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HOUSTON, wife of Richard Houston, died of pleuro pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 1,288 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

Mrs. SARAH CORNWELL SMITH, widow of John Smith and one of the oldest residents of Flatbush, died on Thursday at her home, 297 Livingston Street, in her ninety-sixth year. Mrs. Smith was born in London, England, and settled in the old town of Flatbush seventy years ago, where her husband was keeper of the old toll gate, and later opened the first express line from Flatbush to New York. She is survived by a son, Charles L. Smith, and a daughter, Mrs. Edward J. Abrams.

THOMAS McKAY DONALDSON, a member of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., died at his home, 551 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, leaving a widow and two daughters. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

Miss ELIZABETH MOONEY, born in St. John, Canada, fifty-four years ago and formerly an active member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan, died on Thursday at her home, 547 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KNUD RAYMOND, a retired manufac

YANKEES SCORE VICTORY IN THE THIRTEENTH INNING AT BOSTON

YANKS POUND OUT BELATED VICTORY

Donovan's Men Beat Red Sox in Thirteenth Inning, When They Pile Up Four Runs.

SCORE IS EIGHT TO FOUR

New Yorkers Overcome Long Lead Gained by Champions in Early Sessions and Tie in Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—Any southpaw slinger who plays up old number 13 as a hoodoo will have to reckon with Wild Bill Donovan and his band of Yankees. For it was in that session against the Red Sox today that the Donovan troop corralled four runs and won the game by 8 to 4.

The contest was a weird affair if ever there was one. The Sox got three runs against Pisher in the opening inning and another against Mogridge a little later along.

Babe Ruth, although pitching erratic ball, was getting away with it, and held his guests safe for six innings. In the seventh the Yankees, who were trailing at 4 to 0, got over a couple of runs. No one seemed to care much. But in the ninth they tied the score, mainly because Hoblitzell, with two out and one run already home, neglected to tag first base on Gardner's throw, following a grounder from Gedeon, and then failed to touch the runner, while Lee Magee bored it home with the tying run.

This is the epitome of the game up to the time it went into extra innings. Bob Shawkey then having taken up the pitching burden for the Yankees, to finish without being hit safely even once. Gregg was placed in the box when the Yankees came to bat in the fateful thirteenth. He was wild as the proverbial hawk, and after he had passed both Hartzell and Magee Jones was rushed to the mound for relief, handing Maisel's sacrifice for the first out while the runners moved along. Then Jones purposely passed Frank Baker, which filled the corners and brought Joe Gedeon up to the plate, dead anxious to produce the goods.

With the infield playing close, Gedeon hit directly to Janvrin, who made a clean stop and then, with all the time in the world to head off Hartzell at the plate, hurled the ball several feet out of Sam Agnew's reach. Had the throw come true, it would have been all off with the Yankees, for a double play to first would have been well-nigh inevitable. As it was, however, not only Hartzell, but Magee crossed the plate, and the other runners landed safely at third and second bases. The Yankees, however, were not satisfied, for Walter Pipp, who had gone hitless all afternoon, cracked out a fine single to right field, and, although he was thrown out by Hooper trying to stretch the hit into a double, his single sent Baker and Gedeon scampering home with a brace of extra runs that by now were needed. Then Shawkey bowled out the champions in order.

The Sox made a fine start, and the game appeared at first like a walkaway. With one out, Fisher passed Janvrin, but after Gilhooley had made a great running catch of Hooper's fly, Hoblitzell doubled to right, Lewis singled to left, and Gardner hit to the left-field bank, which provided the Sox with a three-run lead all in a jiffy.

In the fourth the lead was extended to four on Barry's hit and Gilhooley's muff of a low liner from Thomas. The rating of the teams up to the Yankees' seventh inning. In that session Ruth fanned Nunamaker, but Mogridge started things moving with a single, and then raced to third on Gilhooley's two-bagger to right. Then Magee was passed, filling the corners. Maisel hit to Janvrin for a force out, Mogridge scoring. Then Pipp hit and Gilhooley neglected a run by the double steal route, Thomas playing the ball for the out at second, but Maisel sliding out of Janvrin's reach.

Yankees did nothing in the eighth, but in the ninth the score was tied. Baumann, batting for Mogridge, doubled to left field, and then with Hoblitzell at bat Mullen, who batted for Gilhooley, Ruth was taken out and Mays substituted. Everything presenting the batter with a pass, Mayer hit to Maisel, and Baumann was caught at third. Then Maisel was called out on strikes. Baker, however, spanked a single to centre, but only Mullen could score on it. Then came Gedeon, who hit a beat bounder to Gardner. The game seemed over, but Hoblitzell came off the base, and then with plenty of time to tag it, made a slash at Gedeon instead, but missed. It was on this play that Magee came over with the tying run. It was all New York after that.

The score:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipp, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
Maisel, cf	4	2	0	1	0
Baker, 3b	5	1	2	1	3
Thomas, c	5	0	1	5	0
Magee, rf	4	2	1	1	0
Gedeon, 2b	5	1	1	2	3
Gardner, 3b	5	1	2	1	3
Janvrin, ss	5	0	0	1	3
Fisher, p	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0	0
aMayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	8	10	27	12

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Hoblitzell, 1b	5	1	1	11	0
Lewis, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Gardner, 3b	5	1	2	1	3
Scott, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Walker, cf	5	0	0	3	0
Agnew, c	5	0	0	5	0
Leonard, 2b	5	0	0	2	3
Ruth, p	3	0	0	0	2
Mogridge, p	0	0	0	0	0
bBaumann	1	1	1	0	0
Mullen	0	1	0	0	0
Total	45	4	7	28	9

aBatted for Mogridge in ninth.
bBatted for Gilhooley in ninth.
cScored on run for Thomas in twelfth.
dBatted for Ruth in twelfth.
eBatted for Mays in twelfth.

Errors—Gilhooley, Pipp, Janvrin, Hoblitzell, Scott, Leonard, Agnew, Baumann, Gardner, Lewis, Hooper. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Gilhooley, Maisel, McAuley. Sacrifice hits—Mogridge, Maisel. Double plays—Baker, Gedeon and Pipp; Maisel and Nunamaker. Left on bases—New York, 14; Boston, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Mogridge, 2; off Shawkey, 2; off Ruth, 6; off Mays, 2; off Gregg, 2; off Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning, no one out in second; off Mogridge, 4 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Shawkey, no hits, one run in two innings; off Ruth, 7 hits, 3 runs in eight innings, one out in ninth; off Mays, 5 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Gregg, no hits, no runs in one inning, one out in thirteenth; off Jones, 3 hit, 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, Gedeon. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by Ruth, 8; by Mays, 5. Time of game—Two hours and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

LOCAL GAMES POSTPONED.

"Wet Grounds" Sign Wards Fans from Polo Grounds.

A number of baseball fans broke off diplomatic relations with the Giants yesterday because, after journeying up to the Polo Grounds, they learned that the game scheduled with the Boston Braves had been called off. The reason given for the postponement was "wet grounds."

If the grounds were wet, the moisture must have come from the tears which were shed Thursday afternoon after the Braves beat "Matty" in ten innings. No rain fell yesterday after 8 o'clock in the morning, but the officials said that the outfield was soft and soggy.

Dick Rudolph was due to pitch for the Braves, but, of course, that had nothing to do with the postponement. There was a good sized crowd outside of the gates before the time for the game and the things that have been said about the New York Club losing so many games seemed as nothing compared to what was said about them for calling off the game.

The New York players held a rehearsal for today's game behind closed gates. The team is in such bad shape now that Manager Mgrath is trying secret practice. That's about the only thing he hadn't tried up to yesterday.

Another in Brooklyn the game scheduled between the Phillies and the Dodgers was also postponed on account of wet grounds.

TIGER RALLY IS FUTILE.

Browns Win, 5 to 4, Making It Five Straight from Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—St. Louis defeated Detroit today, 5 to 4, making it five straight defeats for the Tigers. St. Louis scored two runs in the first inning and Detroit one in the sixth. Three Detroit pitchers proved ineffective in the ninth, and the Browns counted three more runs, one of them by Johnson, who with Austin and Sisler, executed a triple steal. The Tigers staged a batting rally in their half of the final session and came within a run of tying the score. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	2	2	1	2
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	11	1
Tobin, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Jacobson, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Severeid, c	3	0	0	5	0
Deal, 3b	0	1	0	0	1
Hasty, c	0	0	0	1	0
Foster, p	2	0	0	0	2
Leverett, p	0	0	0	0	0
aAustin	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	5	9	27	16

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Kavanagh, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Dubuc, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Young, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Boland, c	3	0	0	4	0
Dauss, p	0	0	0	0	0
Dalton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham, p	0	0	0	0	0
cCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
dMaloney	0	0	0	0	0
eFuller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	17

aBatted for Miller in ninth inning.
bRan for Crandall in ninth inning.
cBatted for Cunningham in seventh inning.
dBatted for Boland in eighth inning.
eBatted for Stanage in ninth inning.
fBatted for Boehler in ninth inning.
gRan for Crawford in ninth inning.
hRan for Bush in ninth inning.

Errors—Johnson, Deal, James.

St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—5
Detroit ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4

Two-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Johnson, Austin, Sisler, Jacobson, Veach, Burns, 2. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Miller, Young. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double play—Young, Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Cunningham, 5; off James, 2; off McTigue, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 7 hits, 5 runs in 6 innings; off Cunningham, 7 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Boland, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off James, no hits, no runs, none out in ninth inning; off McTigue, 1 hit, 2 runs in 2-3 inning; off Boehler, no hits, no runs in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Plank, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York,
(Postponed, wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn,
(Postponed, wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 7.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 3,
(Thirteen innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Boston, 4.
(Thirteen innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 2.
Washington at Philadelphia,
(Postponed, rain.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 8; Buffalo, 5.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
Boston	8	6	.615
Philadelphia	8	6	.615
Chicago	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	7	7	.500
New York	10	9	.526
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Pittsburgh	7	10	.412
New York	3	11	.154

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	11	6	.647
Cleveland	12	7	.632
New York	9	8	.529
Boston	10	9	.526
Chicago	10	11	.476
Detroit	9	10	.474
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	5	12	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	6	1	.857
Richmond	6	3	.750
Providence	5	3	.714
Baltimore	6	4	.600
Montreal	4	4	.500
Buffalo	4	6	.400
Toronto	3	6	.333
Rochester	1	6	.143
Jersey City	1	6	.125

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

COLUMBIA'S NINE BOWS TO CORNELL

Late Rally Fails to Save Blue and White from First Defeat This Season.

Two batting rallies, one in the eighth inning and one in the ninth, proved insufficient for Columbia to overcome a lead of four runs gained by Cornell, in a baseball game on South Field yesterday afternoon, and the Blue and White was defeated by a score of 4 to 3. It was the first time the Morningside collegians have been forced to accknowledge a master this season. Of the previous eight games Columbia has won seven and one resulted in a tie.

Cornell's scoring machine got under way in the opening session. Sauters got a two-base hit and romped home on another double by Cleary. O'Connell continued the hitting streak with a single in the infield and scored when Hudd hit to left. Again in the eighth Cornell tallied twice. Ludwig reached second base on a long outfield hit and scored when Eckley, the next batter, connected for a triple. Sutterby's single scored Eckley.

In the same inning the Columbia men saved themselves from a shutout. Buonaguro reached first on a fielder's choice after two were out, and scored on Mernstein's three-bagger, the only hit made by a Columbia player that went for extra bases. The Big Columbia rally came in the last frame, when Buonaguro scented a bit overconfident. He fell for one in the first frame, when Rutherfy scented a bit overconfident. He hit Hauck with a pitched ball, but the next two men were easy outs, then Smith was safe on one of Eckley's four errors. Captain Watt then drove a single to centre field, scoring Hauck. Henson followed suit and batted out another single that brought Newman home, who was running for Smith. This made the score 4 to 3, with Buonaguro, the Columbia short stop, with a batting average well over .300 at bat. He struck at the first offering and went out on an easy grounder, Sutterby to Ludwig.

Columbia played with two substitutes. Lester Lane, the veteran catcher, broke the thumb and sprained finger on his throwing hand in the Penn game Tuesday and will be on the injured list for two weeks. Jack Laird, the centre fielder, has a recurrence of a leg injury, and was succeeded yesterday by Haskins. The score:

CORNELL	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kiers, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
Mellen, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Sauters, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Cleary, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Hudd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Ludwig, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Eckley, c	4	1	1	5	0
Sutterby, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	34	4	6	20	9

COLUMBIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Henson, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Newman, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hauck, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Buonaguro, ss	4	1	1	1	3
Mernstein, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
Rutherfy, c	3	0	0	5	0
Haskins, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	33	3	4	27	10

aBatted for Temple in seventh inning.
bRan for Laird in seventh inning.
cRan for Smith in ninth inning.
dBatted for Haskins in ninth inning.

Errors—Buonaguro, Mernstein, Mellen, (2,) Eckley, (4.)

Cornell ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Columbia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Two-base hits—Sauters, Cleary, Ludwig. Three-base hits—Eckley, Mernstein. Sacrifice hits—Mellen, Haskins. Stolen bases—O'Connell, Sutterby, Watt, Buonaguro. Double plays—Temple to Buonaguro; Sutterby to Watt to Mernstein. Struck out—By Sutterby, 5; by Haskins, 5. Bases on balls—Off Sutterby, 1; off Haskins, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sutterby, (Smith.) Passed ball—Rutherfy. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

FARMERS BEAT SYRACUSE.

Michigan Aggies Shut Out New York State Team, 3 to 0.

EAST LANSING, Mich., May 5.—Keith of Syracuse and Brown of the Michigan Aggies met in a pitchers' battle this afternoon, the Farmers winning by a score of 3 to 0.

Brown helped to win his own game with a triple when one runner was on base in the fifth. Each pitcher struck out ten men.

Syracuse plays the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor tomorrow. The score:

SYRACUSE	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hart, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Clark, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Fiske, c	4	0	0	7	0
Wiss, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Fuller, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Thos, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fuhr, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Brown, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	30	1	1	27	8

Errors—Meehan, Morgan.

M. A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meehan, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Morgan, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Brown, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Keith, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	12	0	0	4	9

Syracuse ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
M. A. C. ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Fuller, Hyskel, Meehan. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen bases—Morgan, Hamilton. Struck out—By Brown, 10; by Keith, 12. Sacrifice hits—Fuller, Wilson. Left on bases—M. A. C., 6; Syracuse, 12. Bases on balls—Off Keith, 1; off Brown, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Morgan.) Passed ball—Fiske. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Palmer.

BATTING BEE FOR INDIANS.

Graney Starts Rally Which Gives Them Victory Over Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A batting rally in the sixth inning started by John Graney, gave Cleveland a victory over Chicago today by a score of 3 to 2. In the sixth inning he singled and Turner and Speaker followed with safe drives. After Roth's retirement, Gandil also hit safely. This bombardment resulted in three runs. Bens then replaced Russell and held the visitors safe thereafter. The score:

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Turner, 3b	4	0	2	1	0
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Roth, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Howard, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Wambsganss, ss	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	7	0
Coveleskie, p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	2	6	27	9

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mclnn, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Pinelli, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Felsch, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Risberg, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	5	0
Russell, p	2	0	0	0	0
Bens, p	1	0	0	0	0
aJ. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	2	27	14

aBatted for Felsch in ninth inning.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Felsch, Weaver. Three-base hits—Jackson 2. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Weaver. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; off Bens, 1 hit, 2 runs in 2 innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, no runs, in 3 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Russell, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

EASY VICTORY FOR YALE.

Defeats Georgetown Baseball Team by a Score of 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 5.—Yale defeated the Georgetown baseball team today by a score of 4 to 3, with a nine which contained only one of last season's players, First Baseman Bush. Newell Garfield distributed the five Georgetown hits over four innings. The visitors' only score was obtained in the fourth inning on singles by Cusack and Flannigan and Munson's fumble at the plate of Holden's lightning throw.

Aside from this misplay, Yale's fielding was snappy, two sharp double plays snuffing out possible scoring chances. Yale found Cantwell for nine hits, while he passed six batsmen. Shaffer's two-bagger in the third inning scored Munson and Bush. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jason, ss	4	0	1	0	3
Howell, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Shenly, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Mason, c	3	1	1	6	0
Bush, 1b	4	1	2	10	1
Holden, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Hebert, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Shaffer, 2b	3	2	1	1	0
Early, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Garfield, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	4	7	27	12

GEORGETOWN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bryan, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Joyce, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Mooty, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cusack, 2b	4	1	1	1	0
Cusack, c	4	0	0	0	1
Hinger, c	0	0	0	0	1
Murphy, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Flannigan, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Flynn, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	3	24	10

aBatted for Murphy in ninth inning.

Errors—Munson, Shaffer, McCarthy.

Yale ..... 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Georgetown ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Snell, Shaffer. Stolen bases—Holden, Shaffer, Garfield, Flannigan. Two-base hit—Shaffer. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Bases on balls—Off Cantwell, 5; by Garfield, 4. Left on bases—Yale, 9; Georgetown, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Cantwell, (2.) Double plays—Shaffer, Snell, and Bush; Garfield, Bush, and Shaffer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

VIRGINIA BEATS WILLIAMS.

Southern Collegians on Long End of a 12 to 6 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 5.—Virginia defeated Williams by the score of 12 to 6 in the first home game of the Purple's season on Western Field this afternoon.

Virginia started scoring in the first inning and held a comfortable lead throughout, although Williams rallied desperately in the last two frames, getting four runs in the eighth and two in the ninth. The visitors hit all three of the home team's pitchers freely, although their work in the field was not quite as sensational. The score:

VIRGINIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Berk'y, ss	5	2	0	0	3
Grimes, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Turner, 2b	5	2	2	2	3
Tennen, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Powell, cf	5	2	2	2	0
Stark, 1b	5	1	1	11	0
Ellis, c	5	1	1	5	0
Mc'all, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	38	12	9	27	11

WILLIAMS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stalter, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Old'ge, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Hall, 1b	5	0	1	10	0
Dillon, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Bullock, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Powell, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Smith, c	4	0	1	6	0
Hind, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Hubbard, p	2	0	0	0	0
Spencer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	6	26	8

TEAM SCORES			
New York A. C. (First Team)	Ranney,	Hastings,	Billings,
Hendrickson,	Martin,	Sweeney,	Schell,
McMahon,	Sparks,	Stephenson.	
New York A. C. (First Team)—Staples,			
Osborne,	Clark,	Jr.,	Clark,
Randall,	Davis,	Kiddar,	
Curtis,	Whittemore,	Hall,	
Fass,	Grand total,		
Boston A. C. (Second Team)—McVan,			
Thomson,	Gallagher,	Baker,	
Brandenburg,	Hall,	Eldred,	
Central Club,	Carter,	Score at Boston on April 10,	
Staley,	Total,	Grand total,	
Boston A. C. (Second Team)—Staples,			
Osborne,	Clark,	Jr.,	Clark,
Randall,	Davis,	Kiddar,	
Curtis,	Whittemore,	Hall,	
Fass,	Total,	Score at Boston on April 10,	
Grand total,			
New York A. C. (Second Team)—McVan,			
Thomson,	Gallagher,	Baker,	
Brandenburg,	Hall,	Eldred,	
Central Club,	Carter,	Score at Boston on April 10,	
Staley,	Total,	Grand total,	
Boston A. C. (Second Team)—Staples,			
Osborne,	Clark,	Jr.,	Clark,
Randall,	Davis,	Kiddar,	
Curtis,	Whittemore,	Hall,	
Fass,	Total,	Score at Boston on April 10,	
Grand total,			
Boston A. C. (Second Team)—McVan,			
Thomson,	Gallagher,	Baker,	
Brandenburg,	Hall,	Eldred,	
Central Club,	Carter,	Score at Boston on April 10,	
Staley,	Total,	Grand total,

ONE METROPOLITAN GOLFER REACHES SEMI-FINALS IN LAKEWOOD TOURNAMENT

FEW CLOSE SCORES AT ATLANTIC CITY

Van Vechten, Clarey, McCall, and Westney Reach Semi-Finals in Golf Tourney.

BALTUSROL MAN IN FORM

Van Vechten Captures Two Matches by Wide Margins—Wooton Beats Case by Uphill Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 5.—Schuyler Van Vechten, Baltusrol; Edward C. Clarey, Woodbury; Dr. Floyd H. McCall, and Dr. A. W. Westney, of the home field, survived the match play rounds in the championship sixteen today at the annual Spring tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City. The quartet for the semi-finals tomorrow leaves New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City represented in the three-cornered competition for the principal honors. Van Vechten will go around with Clarey and the two local golfers are to play together in the matches in the morning.

Van Vechten was at the top of his game in both the forenoon and afternoon matches, winning each by wide margins. In the morning Van Vechten toyed with H. S. West, Stanton Heights, his final margin being 7 and 6. He put out Scott Scammel, of Trenton, by 4 and 3, in the afternoon round. His performances were featured by consistent golf, with occasional brilliant spots.

Case lost in the opening round of the chief division to Thomas B. Wootton of the home club, after being 4 up at the eighth. The youthful seaside star won the ninth from the New Yorker and then regained confidence in recovering for the deserved win. Case went to pieces on the inward journey, slicing several shots off the tees and also topping others after he had the round as good as won. Wootton took his first lead on the sixteenth by his beautiful 3. The next hole was halved in five and the Atlantic City player won the eighteenth, 4—5, as his opponent failed to sink a long putt for a half.

The strain of the morning round told on Wootton and he was put out this afternoon by Dr. A. W. Westney, also of the Seashore contingent, 1 up. Dr. Westney played steadily and took advantage of every opportunity offered by Wootton, who at times had the tendency to become careless. He lost the match on the last green by missing a two-foot putt.

Frank Barton, of the Forest Park Club, Brooklyn, was a dissappointment with his comparatively poor showing today after his great work in the qualification play on Thursday. P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., of Lakewood, and Samuel Allison, of Midland, are the Metropolitan survivors in the second sixteen. The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Edward C. Clarey, Woodbury, defeated Spencer D. Wright, Jr., Aronimink, 3 and 2; Edward Satterthwaite, Aronimink, defeated Frank Barton, Forest Park, 6 and 5; Scott Scammel, Trenton, defeated Louis Stadler, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; Schuyler Van Vechten, Baltusrol, defeated H. S. West, Stanton Heights, 7 and 6; George W. Statzell, Aronimink, defeated Henry N. McSweeney, Atlantic City, 6 and 4; Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, won on default from Alexander F. Smith, Sr., Berkshire; T. D. Wootton, Atlantic City, defeated T. W. Case, Owasco, 2 up; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, defeated H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia, 7 and 4.

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Clarey defeated Satterthwaite, 1 up; Van Vechten defeated Scammel, 4 and 3; McCall defeated Statzell, 2 and 1; Westney defeated Wootton, 1 up.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen.—Wright defeated Barton, 3 and 1; Stadler defeated West, 1 up; McSweeney won on default from Smith, Sr.; Hicks won on default from Case.

Second Sixteen.—First Round.—T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, defeated Harry Gormley, Atlantic City, 1 up; A. T. Hall, Riverton, defeated W. A. Bagby, Trenton, 2 and 1; J. F. Mathews, Ardsley, won on default from Edward D. Peet, Huntingdon Valley; P. S. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, defeated A. M. Ehret, Aronimink, 7 and 6; Robert Weir, Wilmington, defeated M. C. Burton, Huntingdon Valley, 5 and 4; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, defeated C. W. Rainear, Lulu Temple, 1 up; Charles L. Tappin, Garden City, defeated William Churchill, 1 up, (19 holes;) Samuel Allison, Midland, defeated H. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Endicott defeated Hall, 1 up, (23 holes;) Randolph, Jr., defeated Mathews, 6 and 5; Weir defeated Maxwell, 6 and 4; Allison defeated Tappin, 1 up.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—R. M. Blackburn, Berkshire, defeated J. R. Wood, Stanton Heights, 3 and 2; L. W. Neman, Milwaukee, defeated H. H. Williams, Atlantic City, 5 and 3; Herbert B. Newton, Frankford, defeated John R. Fraser, New York Golf Club, 3 and 2; W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, won on default from J. C. Simm, Pittsburgh; Dr. H. J. Westney, Atlantic City, defeated Daniel Darreff, Sea View, 1 up, (20 holes;) Charles G. Waldo, Sr., Brooklawn, defeated P. J. Reilly, Bala, 7 and 6; W. F. Harrity, Jr., Overbrook, defeated John Scanlon, Atlantic City, 7 and 6; Alex F. Smith, Jr., Berkshire, defeated E. H. Fairbanks, Merchantville, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Nieman defeated Blackman, 1 up, (19 holes;) Newton defeated Maltby, 6 and 5; Waldo, Sr., defeated Weatney, 2 and 1; Smith defeated Harrity, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—W. L. Allen, Huntingdon Valley, defeated J. N. Reber, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; D. Webster Bell, Philadelphia, defeated P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, 2 up; Allan J. Gilmour, Frankford, defeated John Shepard, 3d, Boston, 2 up; H. Wellington Wood, Atlantic City, defeated J. W. Levering, Overbrook, 4 and 3; Emmett O'Neill, Frankford, won on default from H. S. Lesher, Aronimink; Charles A. Mills, Berkshire, defeated Charles F. Earp, Riverton, 4 and 2; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, won on default from J. W. Clegg, Philadelphia; F. J. Higgins, Stenton, defeated W. R. Chandler, Dunwoodie, 4 and 3.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—Bell defeated Allen, 6 and 5; Wood defeated Gilmour, 1 up; O'Neill defeated Mills, 2 and 1; Higgins defeated Huston, 3 and 2.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Robert S. Mishler, Lansdowne, defeated Dr. H. Moore Stevens, Atlantic City, 1 up; T. C. Walker, Atlantic City, won on default from G. Allison, Philadelphia; H. Kendall Read, Atlantic City, defeated Fred G. Burk, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Herbert L. Newton, Frankford, defeated J. R. Baltz, Atlantic City, 3 and 1; S. L. Knisel, Atlantic City, defeated J. E. Ferguson, Buffalo, 6 and 4; W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, defeated J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 2 and 1; Dr. Emeroy Marvel, Atlantic City, defeated George Goebel, Belfield, 1 up, (20 holes;) George S. Franklin, Lancaster, defeated A. W. Greaves, North Hills, 3 and 2.

Fifth Sixteen.—Second Round—Mishler defeated Walker, 1 up; Newton defeated Read, 2 up; Manning defeated Knisell, 6 and 4; Marvel defeated Franklin, 1 up.

Cornell Swamps Stevens at Lacrosse

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—The Cornell lacrosse team buried Stevens by a 19 to 1 score in the first game of the intercollegiate series here today. The Ithacans outclassed the Stevens team in all departments, scoring ten goals in the first half and nine in the second.

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WOMEN TO PLAY 54 HOLES.

Conditions for Championship of Women's Eastern Golf Association.

Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Secretary of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, yesterday sent out the formal notices for the holding of the annual championship. As usual, the title will be decided by medal play competition, and the course selected, as formerly announced, is the Essex County Country Club links at Manchester, Mass. The date is June 5, 6, and 7.

This year the women have gone back to the former plan of holding the championship at fifty-four holes instead of at thirty-six holes, as they did last year and the year before. Eighteen holes in the championship contest are to be played every day. There will also be a handicap contest run off each day in connection with the title contest.

There are prizes for first, second, and third in the championship, for lowest net score in the fifty-four holes of the handicap contests, and for the lowest net score on the eighteen holes each day. The winner of the championship will have her name engraved on the association cup and will be the custodian of that trophy for the 1916 season.

OAKLAND SEASON OPENS.

Eighteen-Hole Medal-Play Handicap Will Be Contested Today.

The Oakland Golf Club opens its competitive season today with an eighteen hole medal play handicap. Every week-end through the season is to be taken up by handicap events in addition to the play for the monthly cups, the season trophies, and the club championship. The club title tournament begins Oct. 12 with an eighteen hole qualifying round, best sixteen to play off at match play for the title. The final match at thirty-six holes will be played Oct. 28. The last event on the season's schedule is the Thanksgiving Day handicap for all classes.

LIVELY DAY AT COLUMBIA.

Three Events on Today's Schedule —Track Team Will Meet Brown.

South Field at Columbia University will be overcrowded today with the athletes of three different sports. At 9 o'clock playing will begin in the annual interscholastic tennis tournament, conducted each Spring by the Athletic Association for high and preparatory school boys. Trophy cups will be awarded to the winner and runner-up, and the winner will gain automatically his eligibility to enter in the national interscholastic tennis tournament at Newport, R. I., next month.

At 1 o'clock the first event will be called in the Columbia-Brown dual track meet. This will be the first outdoor track and field event of the year for Coach Bernie Wefers's squad, and with the exception of the Penn relays last week, open to only a few of the Columbia runners, it will be the first competition of the Spring.

The Wesleyan-Columbia baseball game will be started at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Coach Coakley's selection for pitcher will probably be Eddie Shea, who has not worked on the mound in two weeks.

BROWN GIVES UP POLO.

Well-Known Bryn Mawr Player Turns to Aviation Instead.

Word was received in the city yesterday that Alexander Brown of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club of Philadelphia, a five-point handicap man, is to retire from polo, and will sell his string of horses at auction in this city within a couple of weeks.

Mr. Brown has deserted the polo field for the aviation game and has taken it so seriously that he is fiting up a field on his country place and proposes to qualify for service in the amateur aviation corps which the Aero Club is fostering as a part of the national preparedness campaign. Mr. Brown's retirement, following closely on that of W. H. Tevis Huhn of the Philadelphia Country Club, takes from the ranks two of the best players in the Quaker City, as Mr. Huhn is also a five-point man. The two men were instrumental in securing the intercircuit championship games for the Philadelphia Country Club in September next.

SQUADRON A PLAYS POLO.

New Mounts Prove to be Fast in Practice Game.

Squadron A polo teams lined up yesterday for the second practice game of the season. The match was played upon the lower field at Van Cortlandt Park, the Reds defeating the Whites by 6 to 2. Captain Thomas made four goals for the winner, while A. G. Smidt scored the two points for the Whites. A number of new mounts were played, purchased by Fred Anderson for the squadron during the Winter. They proved to be fast and serviceable mounts.

The line-up: Reds—Captain Thomas, J. D. Richards, Dr. Blackwell, T. C. Eastman. Whites—A. G. Smidt, L. J. Hunt, A. E. Pratt, S. Dillingham.

HAVERFORD TAKES MEET FROM N. Y. U.

Track and Field Team of Local Institution Defeated by Narrow Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., May 5.—The Haverford College track team won the dual meet from the athletes of New York University on Walton Field here today by a score of 55 to 49, before a large crowd of spectators which included many of the college's guests at the annual Junior Day celebration. Haverford took the lead when Captain Martwick and Nevin ran off with the high hurdles with ease, and from then on was never headed, although the visitors, by taking both places in the last event, the broad jump, crawled within six points of the local men.

Captain Martwick of Haverford was again the individual star. He took first in both the hurdles and second in the century dash for a grand total of thirteen points. Cann's showing was the feature of the work of the metropolitan team. He captured one first and two seconds in the weight events, scoring eleven points. Captain Lent of the visitors gained ten points through his firsts in the quarter mile and half mile. The track was very slow, but Clement broke his own college record in the two-mile event. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Crowther, New York University; second, Martwick, Haverford. Time—0:11 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Broom, New York University; second, Bray, Haverford. Time—0:24 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Lent, New York University; second, Bray, Haverford. Time—0:52 4-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by Lent, New York University; second, Sharp, Haverford. Time—2:08 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Price, Haverford; second, Schlicher, New York University. Time—5:05 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Clement, Havarford; second, Sherrerd, Haverford. Time—10:18 2-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by Martwick, Haverford; second, Nevin, Haverford. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by Martwick, Haverford; second, Many, New York University. Time—0:26 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Many, New York University; second, Cann, New York University. Distance, 21 feet 6¾ inches.

Running High Jump.—Hilsey of Haverford and Tilton of New York University tied at 5 feet 4 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. Crosman, Haverford; second, Hunter, Haverford. Height, 10 feet 3 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by Cann, New York University; second, Schaefer, New York University. Distance, 43 feet 9 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Ramsey, Haverford; second, Cann, New York University. Distance, 108 feet 7 inches.

WITHDRAWS YALE CREWS.

Nickalls Will Not Permit Them to Compete in Spring Regatta Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—All three Yale 'Varsity crews have been withdrawn from the Spring regatta tomorrow afternoon. Coach Guy Nickalls has decided to keep them on the Housatonic River for practice instead of bringing them down to New Haven harbor for the day.

Two schools will race freshman eights, the Springfield High School and the Choate School from Wallingford. The Yale class championship races will be rowed, the winner meeting the Harvard class champions on the Charles two weeks later. The Atalanta Boat Club of Springfield will race a freshman eight.

Ingram to Referee Boat Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—Lieutenant Jonas Ingram of Annapolis has been selected as referee of the annual race between the Cornell and Harvard crews, which will be rowed on the Charles River basin on May 20. Both the 'Varsity and freshmen eights of the two universities will row over the mile-and-seven-eighths course.

Root and Clark in Brassard Race.

At the Newark Velodrome tomorrow afternoon the regular weekly card of cycle races will be run. The features will be the Brassard race between Eddie Root, the holder, and Jackie Clark of Australia; the three-cornered Australian pursuit race between Reggie McNamara, the Australian; Oscar Egg, the hour unpaced record holder, and Victor Linart, the Belgian, and a two-third-mile match race between Joe Fogler, Brooklyn's six-day star, and Arthur Spencer, the young Toronto pro.

The other professional races include a three-mile open, carrying $5 lap prizes; a two-mile invitation, and a one-mile handicap. A half-mile novice, a two-mile handicap, and a two-third-mile open make up the amateur races.

DEBUT OF DYER TONIGHT.

English Welterweight Will Box Tommy Maloney in Pioneer Ring.

Fred Dyer, said to be the welterweight champion of England and Australia, will make his first appearance in this country this evening, when he tackles Tommy Maloney of the west side in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. In another ten-round bout, Bill Brennan, the Chicago heavyweight, will oppose Al Williams of this city.

The Stadium Athletic Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street, will also hold a show this evening, featuring a ten-round bout between Jimmy Duffy, the west side lightweight, and Chick Simler of Scranton, Penn. The clubs which will hold shows this evening are:

Pioneer S. C.—Fred Dyer vs. Tommy Maloney; Bill Brennan vs. Al Williams. Both ten-round bouts; also, one six and three four-round bouts.

Stadium A. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Chick Simler; Joe Lynch vs. Bobby Rubon. Both ten-round bouts; also, one six and three four-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Young Bushey vs. Dummy Burns; Jimmy Kane vs. Jack Courtney. Both ten-round bouts.

Fairmont A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Tex Kelly; Allie Nack vs. Tommy Touhey. Both ten-round bouts; also, one six-round bout.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Charlie Shands vs. Al Ross. Ten rounds.

RENZ TO WALK TOMORROW.

Will Be in a Field of 100 for Championship Event.

Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., champion walker of the United States until George Goulding came down from Toronto to relieve him of several of his titles, will be a contestant in the fifteen-mile walk at the Monument Club games at Celtic Park tomorrow, which will decide the championship of New York and New Jersey. This is the first time that such an event has been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and it has drawn an entry that has never been duplicated in a walking event around New York.

Both the Walkers' Club of America and the American Walkers' Association have entered their full teams, and it is probable that more than 100 pedestrians will line up at noon sharp for the start of the two hour and a half journey. Renz is favorite for the race.

Following the walk there will be a twenty-five-mile bicycle team race in which thirty teams will take part. The scoring of this race will be the same as that of the last hour of the six-day race, the leader, second, and third man at each mile scoring six, four, and two points, respectively. The final mile will count 15, 10, and 5, and the winners will be the team scoring the greatest number of points. This race was tried last year at Celtic Park, and proved a feature.

Heavy Hitting by a McGraw Colt.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., May 5.—Joe Schepner, a Giant infielder, loaned to Albany by McGraw, is having great success in the New York State League. On Thursday he made five singles out of five times up and followed this today by annexing three hits out of four times at bat, Pitcher Brower robbing him of a batting average of 1,000 for two days by a spectacular stop and throw of a hard hit ball.

MANY COLLEGES IN DUAL MEETS TODAY

Star Men of Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn, and Dartmouth to Perform.

Some line on the possible winners in the intercollegiate track and field championships at Cambridge the last Friday and Saturday in this month will be afforded by the first dual meets of the intercollegiate season, which will be held this afternoon. Headed by the meeting of the Cornell and Harvard athletes at Ithaca, the list included dual games of all the leading colleges in the East. The Yale men will be brought into action against the Princeton track men at New Haven and the University of Pennsylvania squad will show at Philadelphia against Harry Hillman's Dartmouth aggregation.

A general impression has been formed that the Cornell and Harvard athletes will be the victors and runners-up, respectively, in the intercollegiate championships, and much interest will be centred in their meeting today. Not even in the days of John Paul Jones and Tel S. Berna did the Ithacans present a more formidable front than does Moakley's team of this year. With the great all-around performer, Alma Richards, in the best of condition, Foss pole-vaulting in winning style, and Gubbe running faster over the hurdles than probably any other college man in the East, Cornell is favored by many experts to defeat its Crimson rivals this afternoon.

Harvard's dependence will be placed principally on its sprinters and middle-distance men, and in Bingham and Wilcox the Cambridge institution has a team of middle-distance runners whom Cornell probably cannot match. Among them they appear likely to account for the quarter and half mile. Cornell appears to have all the better of the distance events, as is customary with the Ithacans. The performing of Gubbe will bear considerable watching, for in the University of Pennsylvania relays last Saturday he ran close to Simpson of Missouri when the latter did 15 seconds over the 120-yard high hurdles, and on a grass course, a feat that had never before been accomplished.

Up at New Haven Johnny Overton, who has become an athletic sensation in the last four months, will be the object of critical scrutiny. The intercollegiate athletic world is eager to discover what is Overton's best distance and whether he will run in the half and mile or try the mile and two miles. He will probably start in the 880-yard run and mile, and if he does he seems likely to be returned winner in both. Overton during the Winter months has been gradually lowering his distance. He started off at two miles, but eventually got down to the half mile, at which distance he looked exceptionally good. Yale men feel so confident of this Tennessee boy's ability that they give him an even chance at the half mile with Ted Meredith. His performance today, if he goes into the 880-yard race, will indicate what can be expected of him in the coming championships.

Yale has a well-rounded team this Spring and will have practically its full strength in the field against the Tigers this afternoon. Princeton has only Billy Moore and Richardson, with a few minor stars, to combat the strong Yale squad.

Lawson Robertson's hand in the conditioning of the Pennsylvania team will be seen today at Philadelphia. Robertson has had little time to do much with the Quaker athletes, although from Philadelphia accounts he has succeeded in increasing materially their prospects of success. Harry Hillman's boys are not considered particularly powerful factors this Spring, but they are likely to give Penn a hard fight.

FORMER STARS IN RING.

Young Corbett, Kid McPartland, and Young Griffo at Benefit.

About 200 persons of various walks of life, but all devotees of the boxing game, turned out last night in aid of John H. Neldon, many years ago one of this city's sporting writers, who is now an inmate of the Home for Incurables in the Bronx, at a benefit given for Mr. Neldon at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street. It was originally intended to stage exhibitions between many of the old-time boxers, but, for some reason or other most of them failed to appear.

Young Corbett, former featherweight champion, was there, however, and so were Patsy Haley, Billy (Kid) McPartland, and Young Griffo. The latter received an ovation which thrilled when he entered the ring togged out in a gymnasium suit and during his three-round exhibition with Tommy Smith his every movement was cheered noisily.

Johnny Dundee and Benny Leonard boxed exhibitions, the former with Johnny Nevins, while Leonard boxed with Augie Ratner, the former amateur middleweight champion. Jack Britton, the welterweight champion, also boxed a short exhibition, his opponent being Emergency Kelly. Maurice, the dancer, refereed this bout. Eddie Foy, the comedian, refereed the exhibition between Patsy Haley and Kid McPartland. There were also several wrestling bouts.

TO PASS ON BROADWAY S. C.

Boxing Commission to Consider Reinstatement at Albany.

No further action will be taken by the State Athletic Commission on the application for reinstatement made by the Broadway Sporting Club on Wednesday until a full meeting of the commission is held in Albany on Monday afternoon.

Last Wednesday Chairman Fred Wenck recommended to Commissioners Franey and Dwyer that the ban on the Broadway Club be raised, and yesterday he received word from Franey that decision on the application be delayed until Monday. When the commission meets in Albany, Chairman Wenck will submit whatever matters have come up in New York since the last general meeting of his board, and will give consideration to a number of up-State matters, some of which are of importance.

AEROPLANE TO RACE AUTO.

Miss Stinson and Resta in Earth and Air Match Today.

Miss Katherine Stinson of San Antonio, Texas, and Dario Resta of London will meet in the first heat of the aeroplane versus automobile race, known as the "earth and air match," at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this afternoon. Both contestants have trained with great detail, and Resta displayed the best speed of his career to date in a workout last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Stinson's performance here will be her first east of Pittsburgh. She is said to be a daring and skilled air pilot, and is confident of her ability to defeat the fast driving Resta in his car. In addition to the earth and air sweepstakes, Resta will drive a two-mile exhibition against the world's speedway record of 1:08, which he holds. In a practice trial recently he covered the distance in 1:07 3-5, and many enthusiasts believe that with favorable weather he will establish new racing figures.

Miss Stinson is scheduled to loop the loop, fly upside down, perform spectacular spirals, dips, and drops, and "annihilate" the fort constructed in the infield in a bomb-dropping exhibition.

The program will start at 3 P. M. on both Saturday and Sunday, and the proceeds will be turned over to the aeroplane fund of the Aero Club of America.

ABERG TO MEET STECHER.

Two Wrestlers Matched to Meet at Washington Park.

Alexander Aberg, the Greco-Roman champion of the world, has agreed to meet Joe Stecher for the world's title at catch-as-catch-can. The two wrestlers, champions at their respective styles, signed articles yesterday with the Washington Park Sports Club. The contract calls for the men to meet in a finish contest, two out of three falls. It is stipulated that the match shall be held this Summer in the open air at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Aberg won the Greco-Roman championship in the New York tournament last season, and as Stecher is the star catch-as-catch-can wrestler there has been much speculation as to the result of a meeting of the two.

Wrestling promoters in many cities have been negotiating for this match, but Aberg insisted that it be held in New York. Stecher agreed and the exact date will be named in a few days.

McCOURT WINS TITLE.

Captures Interstate Three-Cushion Championship—Ellis Second.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh last night won the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League championship by defeating John Scanlan of this city, 50 to 39, in his final match of the season.

This gives McCourt a record of 39 games won and 9 lost. Charles Ellis, also of Pittsburgh, closed his season with 38 victories and 10 defeats.

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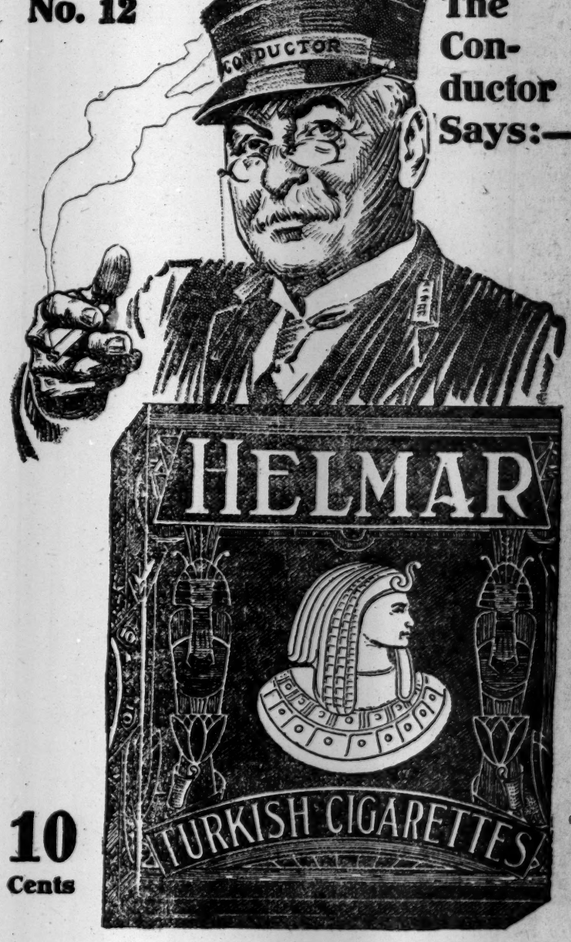

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The Company's present schedule calls for an output of 96,452 cars in 1916, and to date this schedule has been easily maintained. With this production, the company should earn over $8,000,000 in 1916, or about $40 a share on the stock. Already orders are being received from agents for 1917 deliveries, and invariably they call for larger allotments than 1916. It is estimated that 150,000 cars will be needed to supply next year's demand, and on this output the company should earn close to $70 a share in 1917.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Gain Rapidly After Sharp Decline—Traders Think Break with Germany Unlikely.

At the close of the day the banking community was still divided on the question whether on not the German reply to our demands would lead to a severance of diplomatic relations. One man, the head of a great institution, said: "I am sure no break will come on this note." Another banker equally prominent: "It seems to me a break is inevitable." This difference of opinion did not extend to the stock market.

After a violent break at the opening, when only the first passages of the German reply had been read, traders who were short of stocks covered and other traders bought with commission houses joining in the buying to an extent which not only absorbed all the stock which was thrown on the market at the opening, but before long took over enough more stock to lift the level of prices back to where it had stood at the close of the previous day and then to carry it to still higher figures. That was the stock market's answer to the question whether the German reply would or would not bring a break.

Perusal of the first passages of the note spread the impression that not even the semblance of concessions would be granted and the market felt that at least a semblance of concessions would be necessary to avoid a break. As soon as the Street had an opportunity to read the whole note it stopped its selling and bought with a good deal of freedom. To appraise properly this movement it is necessary to bear in mind the market attitude of recent days. While there was much difference of opinion as to the probable character of the German note there was practical inanimity in the view that if a decline did occur upon the publication of the note it would be the signal for a new buying movement.

What was left in doubt yesterday, of course, was whether or not the full effect of the German note had yet been explained. In assuming so squarely that no severance of relations would come about as a result of the note the market exposed itself to the danger of an opposite decision by President Wilson. The action of the market, however, justified the view which had prevailed so widely that a break in prices on the basis of Germany's reply would serve the purpose of arousing new interest in the market and of bringing in new buying. One at least of the theories back of this view was that our controversy with Germany had been standing threateningly over the market for some weeks and with the uncertainty cleared up, however it was cleared up, many people would buy stocks by reason of their confidence in the very favorable outlook for business in this country.

The Street formed its judgment yesterday without the aid of any official Washington intimation of the attitude which this Government will take. What the course of the market reflected was a guess and little more than that. Speculators rather than investors were those who took the chance of abiding by the results of that guess. It seemed clear, though, that the buying, which did not have the appearance of concerted support, was not confined to professional traders alone, but was shared in by interests close to Wall Street, who had not lately been taking a hand in the market. No doubt the same attitude which came to the rescue of the market yesterday would stand it in good stead should it again be subjected to shock before the submarine controversy is brought to its close. That is something which some regard as still far off, while others think that it is very near at hand. The view which prevailed yesterday was that the crisis had again been indefinitely postponed. Very little time would seem to be needed to decide which of these views is the correct one. Whatever course events may take the American business and financial situations have the advantage of resting on foundations so solid that continued progress seems assured.

BEET SUGAR'S BIG GAINS.

Annual Report Shows Large Earnings and Reduction of Stock.

The American Beet Sugar Company's statement for the year ended March 31, which was issued yesterday, shows prosperity both in earnings and heavy reduction of sugar on hand. The company had 2,500,000 bags when the fiscal year ended, compared with 5,000,000 a year before. This limited supply, says the report, is being distributed gradually in Western territory and will be practically exhausted before the next California production is ready for market.

The income account displayed gross receipts of $10,479,293, a gain of $2,174,870. The aggregate net income was $3,174,831, an increase of $1,573,188. After paying preferred stock dividends, $2,574,831 was left for the common, the equivalent of slightly more than 19 per cent. Three months ago the company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the common to be distributed quarterly this year.

The report showed that the company was planning to increase its output. Contracts for acreage to be put to beets in California and Colorado call for about 18,000 acres more than last season.

DOUBLES ITS NET INCOME.

Rutland Railroad Report Shows Economy in Management.

The annual report of the Rutland Railroad Company shows that while gross earnings increased only $23,000 in 1915 over 1914, the management effected such an economy in expenses that net earnings from operation amounted to $1,077,000, an increase of $278,000.

There was a slight increase in non-operating income, so that after the payment of all charges the company was able to report a net income of $495,000, as compared with $204,000 in 1914. There was carried forward $456,000 to the credit of profit and loss. In 1914 all of the net income was appropriated for additions and betterments.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The McCrory Stores Corporation reports sales for April of $853,774, an increase of $128,649, or 31.86 per cent., over April, 1915. For the first four months of the year earnings are $3,801,722, an increase of $268,368, or 17.48 per cent.

The Thomas Aeroplane Company is being organized to take over the entire business of the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company and the Thomas Aeromotor Company. A statement from the management says the new company will have an annual capacity for 200 aeroplanes and 400 engines, and that a public offering of stock will soon be made.

H. S. Kimball, President of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, has been elected President of the Aetna Explosives Company, succeeding A. J. Moxham, who resigned and has been elected Chairman of the board.

The $6,000,000 syndicate organized in January to take over a block of Chevrolet Motor stock has been closed. No call was made on the participants, and a profit of 20 per cent. was distributed.

The scholarship in foreign banking offered by the National City Bank to members of the American Institute of Banking has been awarded to Charles L. Getz of Baltimore.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	871,052
Same day last year	1,139,190
Year to date	59,308,569
Same period last year	45,162,317
Average price and range 50 stocks	84.50 + .43
Same day last year	68.04 —2.45

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.38	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19½	20½	200	Advance Rumely	19	19½	19	19½	+ ½
19½	20½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	19½	20	19⅜	20	+ ½
8⅞	9	100	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26	26¼	4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	29¼	24⅜	26	...
77	78	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75½	77	75¼	77	— ½
68	68½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	66	68	66	68	— ½
108	55½	6,600	Am. Can	53	55⅞	52⅛	53½	+ ½
110	110	100	Am. Can pf	100	100	100	109	+ 1
60⅞	61	7,300	Am. Car & Fdry	58½	60¾	56	60¾	+1¾
113⅜	120	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	...
150½	151	1,050	Am. Coal Products	151	151	149	150½	— 1
115	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
49	50	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	3,225	Am. H. & Leath.pf	48¼	50	48¼	49	— ⅛
22⅜	22½	1,600	Am. Ice Securities	28	29½	28	29	+1⅛
49¾	51	1,100	Am. Linseed	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	14,925	Am. Linseed pf	48	49½	48	49⅛	+ ⅛
35	36	200	Am. Locomotive	65	69	64¾	68⅞	+1⅞
97	97⅛	19,700	Am. Malt pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93½	97¼	93	97	+2½
108	109	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
115	116	100	Am. Steel F'dries	50½	52	49¾	52	+1½
127¾	128	815	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	108¾	107½	108¾	— ⅛
198	202	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅝
105½	106	400	Am. Tobacco	127½	128	127½	128	...
43½	45	900	Am. Tob. pf. new	200	200	200	200	+2
98½	97½	100	Am. Woolen	103⅞	105⅞	103½	103⅞	+ ⅜
18½	19½	100	Am. Woolen pf	43	44	42¾	44	+ ⅜
90¾	91⅞	6,000	Am. Writing P. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
84½	84½	30,025	Am. Zinc Lt. S	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
64¾	66	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	88	91⅝	87½	91	+1½
101⅜	102¼	3,300	Associated Oil	81	84½	80½	84½	+ ¼
100	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	66	66	65¼	65⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	87½	27,100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101¼	102	101¼	102	...
107⅝	110	200	Baldwin Loco	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
85	85¼	2,300	Baldwin Loco. pf	84	87½	83½	87½	+1¼
430	455	400	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	—1¼
84⅞	86	100	Bethlehem Steel	84⅜	85½	84¼	85½	+ ¼
91⅜	92¾	5,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	440	454½	440	454½	— ¼
21	22	200	Butte & Superior	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—4½
165	167	2,100	California Petrol	88	92	87⅜	92	+ ⅛
52⅛	52½	4,700	Canadian Pacific	22	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
110½	111	400	Central Leather Co	184⅞	187	184½	187	+1⅝
89½	90	200	Central Leather pf	51	52⅜	50⅜	52	+ ⅛
60¼	61	1,700	Chandler Motor	111	111	110⅜	111	+1
93½	94	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	80	80	80	80	—1
127½	128	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	59½	60¼	59	60¼	+ ½
19	19¼	14,700	Chi. & Northwest	92¾	93⅝	92¼	93⅜	+ ⅝
21¼	21⅝	900	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	125½	127½	123¾	127½	+ ⅝
53	53½	3,000	Chile Copper	16⅝	19⅛	16⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
37½	42	100	Chino Copper	20⅞	21	20⅜	21	— ⅛
68	70	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	52¾	53¾	52	53¾	+ ⅛
41	41¼	3,700	Cluett, Peabody Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½	+ ⅛
132	132⅜	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	68	68	68	68	—2
132	132¾	25	Consolidated Gas	39½	41¼	39½	41¼	+ ⅜
84	86	1,700	Do., odd lot	131⅝	132½	131⅝	132½	+ ⅛
193⅝	194½	3,500	Continental Can	133	133	133	133	— ⅛
95½	94¾	100	Corn Products Ref	84	85	83¾	85	— ⅛
		200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+ ½
79⅜	80	57,900	Crucible Steel	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
130½	131½	200	Detroit Edison Co	73	80¼	73	79¾	— ⅝
130	131½	30	Do., odd lots	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ⅝
100	100¼	900	Detroit United Ry	131¼	131½	131¼	131½	— ⅛
50	50¼	24,900	Distillers' Secur	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,100	Dome Mines	48	50¼	47¼	50½	+ ¾
37⅜	37⅝	15,300	Erie	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
320	325	1,200	Erie 1st pf	34¼	35	33⅝	35	+ ⅜
117⅜	118	700	Gen.Chem. odd lots	50	51	49¾	51	+ ⅜
74¼	74⅜	5,600	General Motors pf	321	321	320	320	...
86	88	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	117	118	116¾	118	+ ⅞
119½	119⅝	2,100	Granby Consol	73	74½	72½	74½	+ ¼
39¾	40	1,500	Great Northern pf	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
49	49½	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	118¾	119½	118	119½	+ ¼
70	72½	700	Greene-Cananea	38¾	40	38¼	40	+ ¼
130½	131	100	Gulf State S. 2d pf	49¾	49¾	48	49½	+ ⅛
100¼	101¾	100	Hompstake Mining	72	72	72	72	—3
44⅞	45	10,500	Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	+1
16⅛	16¾	100	Inspiration Copper	100¾	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
15	16½	900	Interboro Consol	43¾	44⅜	43	44⅜	+ ½
49	50	200	Int. Agricultural	16¼	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	15¼	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
87	87	46,000	Int. Mer. Mar.	48	50	47	49	— ¾
488⅜	489	109,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	21½	22½	21	22½	+ ⅛
161	11	4,825	Int. Nickel	87⅜	87⅝	80	87	+1
46½	47⅛	100	Int. Paper	47⅛	48⅜	47⅛	48⅜	+ ½
86	86½	100	Int. Paper pf	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
24	24⅝	600	Jewel	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	100	Kansas City South	85	86	84	86	+1
56	56¾	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
127	129½	22,000	Kennecott Copper	70	71¼	70	71¼	+ ⅜
127	129½	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P	54¼	56¾	54¼	56	+ ⅜
66½	67½	50	Do., odd lot	127	127	127	127	...
104½	106	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	127¾	127¾	127¼	127¼	— ¾
31½	32	100	Laclede Gas	65	67¼	64	67¼	— ¾
49	50	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	105	105	105	105	...
76	77	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	32	32	32	32	...
117½	121	800	Lehigh Valley	48¾	49	48¼	49	— ¼
190½	197	100	Liggett & Myers pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
76¾	77½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	119	119	119	119	— ⅛
83	85¾	13,500	Maxwell Motors	105	105	105	105	—3½
55¾	56⅛	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	78	77	73	78¾	+1⅞
50	53	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	82	83	81½	83	...
100½	101	100	Max Dept. Stores	54½	56	54	56	+ ½
35½	36	37,800	Mexican Petroleum	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
119	125	4,200	Miami Copper	96½	101	95¾	101	+2⅝
3¼	3½	100	Michigan Central	34	35½	34	35⅝	— ⅛
10	10¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
3½	4	200	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	200	Mo. Pacific r	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
119	120	100	Montana Power	4	4	4	4	...
22¼	23¼	900	Nat. Biscuit Co	77¼	78	77½	78	...
64⅜	65¼	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	— ⅜
114	116	200	Nat. Lead Co	22½	23½	22½	23½	+ ¾
17⅜	17¾	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	64½	65	64½	65	...
130	131	800	N. Y. Air Brake	115	115½	115	115¼	+1½
104¾	105	6,600	N. Y. Central	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
58	58½	2,800	N. Y. N. H. & H	123¼	123¼	122¼	123	+3
27	27½	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	57¼	58	57¼	58	+1¼
123¼	123¾	1,900	Norfolk & Western	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
110¾	110⅞	1,600	Northern Pacific	121½	123¼	121½	123¼	+ ¾
98	97	900	Ontario Mining	110	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
23½	24	900	Pacific Mail	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
55⅜	55¾	5,000	Penn. R. R.	23	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
101½	102	300	People's Gas, Chi	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+1¼
40¼	40½	100	Philadelphia Co	100¾	101½	100¾	101½	+ ⅛
26	27	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Do., odd lot	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
47¼	48	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	101	101	101	101	...
125½	126	300	Public Service N. J	43	45⅞	43	45⅞	+ ½
3½	4	100	Quicksilver	125	125½	125	125½	...
42¾	43¼	13,300	Railway Steel Sp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
95¾	97½	300	Railway Steel S. pf	39	43	37⅞	43	+ ⅛
22½	23½	3,200	Ray Con. Copper	96½	96½	95½	95½	—1½
87¼	87¾	21,400	Reading	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
43⅜	45½	100	Reading 2d pf	85	87½	85	87½	+ ⅛
46	46	4,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
107⅝	108½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
15½	16	200	Seaboard Air Line	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
178	179	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	14½	15	14½	15	— ⅛
178	180	90	Do., odd lots	178	178	178	178	— ⅛
324	324½	2,300	Shattuck-Arizona	179½	179½	179½	179½	...
54	55	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	31¾	32½	31	32½	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	6,600	Southern Pacific	53	54⅞	52¾	54⅞	+1⅛
210	215	500	So. Pac. Rico Sug	95¾	96⅝	95¾	96⅝	+1⅛
20	20⅜	1,500	Do., odd lots	210	210	205	210	—1
60¼	61	600	Southern Railway	20	20½	20	20½	...
127	127¼	27,000	Southern Ry. pf	59	60¾	59	60¾	+ ⅛
45	46	5,550	Studebaker Co	122	127½	121	127½	+1⅝
184½	185	1,500	Tennessee Copper	42¼	45¼	42	45¼	+1⅝
9½	10	300	Texas Co	182	185	180½	184⅝	+2¼
60	60¼	1,100	Texas & Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5½	6	300	Third Avenue	60	60¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
133	133¾	9,400	Union Bag & P. Co	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
91	92¼	300	Union Pacific	131¾	133½	131¾	133½	+ ⅛
159	159¼	45,600	United Cigar Stores	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	24	100	United Fruit Co	147½	150¼	147	150¼	+ ⅛
18	20	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1⅛
48¾	51	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
151⅝	152¼	22,500	U. S. C.I.R. & F.pf. xd	50	50	50	50	— ½
53¼	53⅝	4,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	146	152	146	152	— ½
108¾	109¾	100	U. S. Rubber	51¼	53⅞	51¼	53⅞	—2½
73½	73⅝	9,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
82¾	83	70,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	66¼	73½	66¼	73½	— ⅛
115¼	116	1,700	U. S. Steel	80¼	83	80¼	83	+1
79¾	80	6,000	U. S. Steel pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	Utah Copper	78¾	79⅞	78	79⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	700	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
14	14¼	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	44⅞	500	Wabash	14	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
26½	28¾	300	Wabash pf. A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
120	125	67	Wabash pf. B	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	30¼	1,700	Wells Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
90	91	1,100	Western Maryland	29	30	29	30	+ ⅛
58	58¼	15,600	Western Union Tel	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
3¼	3¾	100	Westingh. E. & M	55¼	58¼	55¼	58¼	+1¾
126½	127	1,400	Wheeling & L. E	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
			Woolw., (F.W.) Co	126	127	126	127	+1½

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Various restraining influences, notably the unsettled state of labor, operate to limit business in some directions. Apart from the lines affected, activities are remarkably well sustained considering the extremely high costs, the general scarcity of raw materials, and similar handicaps. Many manufacturers are months behind on shipments, and endeavor to repress buying rather than encourage it. Conditions of supply and demand are not essentially different from those existing during recent weeks; in some instances purchasers are increasingly importunate, and in others there is less pressure of new business, but in about all cases consumptive requirements are still in excess of available stocks.

Clearings through the banks at all the more important cities in the United States continue to make new high records for this period, the total this week amounting to $4,625,661,206, an increase of 22.3 per cent., as compared with the $3,782,106,792 of the same week last year, and of 53.3 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1914, when $3,017,208,976 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

New buying of steel is lighter, price considerations being more of a factor, but demand for supplies heretofore ordered is as keen as ever. Lack of raw material continues in evidence, and some sections complain that shipments of goods are tardy, sixty and ninety days behind their respective due dates. Furniture factories, shoe manufactories, brass foundries, steel mills, machine shops, munition works, automobile factories, textile mills, vessel yards, lumber mills, lead, silver, and copper mines, oil wells, and water ways present evidences of striking activity.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.74	75.78	76.70	+ .40
25 Industrials	92.47	90.06	92.31	+ .47
50 stocks	84.60	82.89	84.50	+ .43

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 5	85.60	82.89	84.50	+ .43
May 4	85.10	83.94	84.07	— .72
May 3	85.43	84.30	84.79	— .72
May 2	86.06	84.84	84.79	— .87
May 1	86.42	85.24	85.66	— .87
April 29	85.62	84.33	85.47	+ .44
April 28	85.74	84.64	85.03	+ .40
April 27	84.91	84.11	84.63	— .39
April 26	85.39	84.11	84.64	+1.78
April 25	83.97	82.58	82.86	— .49
April 24	83.72	82.58	83.35	— .90
April 22	82.95	80.91	82.45	—1.34
	82.95	80.91	81.11	—2.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	86.42	1	82.39	5	84.50
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	9	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.50
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	69.30
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
1912	85.52	Sep. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 30½ centimes. Five per cent. loans 98 francs.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A New and Potent Factor.

On the organization of the American International Corporation an official statement carried the news that its charter empowered it to engage in any business or enterprise whatever with the sole exception of banking. Specifically its charter empowered it to buy or sell securities of companies engaged in foreign trade and there was thus no surprise when it became known that bankers connected with the company had bought large blocks of Mercantile Marine securities. The prime object of the company was the expansion of the country's foreign trade, and what more natural than that it should seek control of the largest merchant fleet on the high seas. Only the more astute brokers noted that in furtherance of this object the company was becoming a factor to be reckoned with in the stock market. If with its huge resources it could step in, as in the week of the break accompanying the President's note to Germany, and buy securities on a declining market, these brokers said, it might buy other securities and stay other declines. So yesterday, when the company was reported buying into United Fruit and Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies, a number of brokers recognized in the company a new factor of prime importance and almost limitless potentialities.

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All Selling Orders.

The first information which traders had about the German note was based on the earlier paragraphs, which did not sound at all propitiatory. Many persons jumped to the conclusion that a break was inevitable and put in selling orders to be executed at the opening. There was so little support for some of the issues that the opening quotations were made at big reductions from the previous close. Stocks looked so cheap to some of the shrewder traders that they hastened to pick them up on the theory that they were low even if he note should prove to be as bad as feared. In a few minutes they had very substantial profits on the quick upturn that followed. The man who places an order to be executed at the opening at such a critical time takes long chances of paying a great deal more, if he is buying, or of receiving a great deal less, if selling, than he expected.

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Disappointed Brokers.

There were brokers of bullish proclivities who were disappointed yesterday because the break in prices did not go a little further. The apparently anomolous character of this statement may be explained away by saying that these were brokers with large buying orders to fill at prices one or two points below the lowest of the day's quotations. As the required level was not reached the brokers had to forego the pleasure of footing up some fat commissions until a later day. Many of these contingent orders are reported to have the cause in them that they shall be filled immediately upon a definite settlement of the submarine controversy irrespective of current quotations. The brokers possessing them do not get far away from the news tickers while the market is in session.

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The Anglo-American List.

There was much talk of German selling at the opening, as there has been on every one of the many crises in the country's diplomatic relations. Only a few were curious as to what the English might do in this market in the event of a break between the United States and Germany. These few noted that, with the exception of Steel common, stocks listed in both New York and London were stronger than most of the others in the early trading. It so happened that most of these are standard railroad shares in which speculation has not been keen latterly and which accordingly could not be expected to be as weak as others. Nevertheless the Street is convinced that selling of these shares for British account has been done on every sign of substantial American buying and the fact that Union Pacific led yesterday's recovery and was closely followed by other Anglo-Americans lent point to a rather prevalent belief that

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recover Their Early Losses, but Close Slightly Under Thursday's Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 441,712 shares of stocks and $166,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 100,256; oil, 66,076, and mining 275,380. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,900	†Aetna Explos.	18½	19½	18	19¼
200	Ajax Rub. Inc.	67	67	67	67
800	†Am. Drug Sy.	13¾	14	13¾	14
13,000	Atl. G.&W.I.S.	36	41½	36	41½
4,000	A.G.&W.I.S.pf.	40½	52½	*40½	52½
100	Brit.A. T.ord.b.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	†Butler Chem.	6	6¼	5¾	5¾
500	Can. Nat. G...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†Car Light&P.	*6	6¼	6	6¼
5,000	Chevrolet M...	199	203	196	203
150	Con. Ordnance.	25¼	*25½	25¼	25½
14,000	†Cuba Cane S.	59¼	61	58½	61
8,000	†Cuba C. S. pf.	94½	94½	*92¾	94½
10	Driggs-Seab.	140	140	140	140
200	†Elec. Gun....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Em. Phono....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	†Gas., Wil.&W.	63	63	63	63
20	Gen. Ry. Sig.	96	96	96	96
100	Guantan. Sug.	81	81	81	81
100	Hartman Corp.	71	71	71	71
170	Hask'l&B. Car.	37	37	36¾	37
186	Holly Sugar..	46	47	46	47
200	†Inter. Mer. M.	23	23	22	22
500	†Kapo Mfg Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Kenefick Zinc.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
600	†Lake Tor. Bt.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾
100	†Lima L., new.	39	39	39	39
200	†L. L., new pf.	95	95	95	95
1,000	†Lynn Phono..	10¼	10¼	9¾	10
100	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	70	70	70	70
16,600	†Maxim Mun..	9¾	9¾	8⅝	9¾
400	Marconi of A..	3	3¼	3	3¼
16,400	†Mid. Steel..(65%-59)	60¾	59	60¼	60¾
200	†P. M. S.S., w.i.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
300	†P. M. S. S. pf.	92	92	92	92
3,000	†P. M. S. S.rts.	1¼	1¼	¾	¾
250	†Pearman R....	115	114	114	114
150	Stand. Motors..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Corp. R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	†St. Jos. Lead.	16¼	16¾	16	16¾
2,000	Sub. Bt.v.t.ctfs.	34¼	36	34¼	36
600	†Tob. Prod....	40	41	39½	41
1,500	Un. Profit Sh..	⅛	1	⅛	1
300	†U. S. L. & H.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
900	White Motors..	49	49	44½	44½
700	W. F. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Zinc Concent.	4⅝	5	4½	4⅝

STANARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
10	Galena-S. Oil.	155	155	155	+2
25	Illinois P. L...	171	170	170	−3
100	Ohio Oil	238	229	231	−2
20	Prairie Pipe L.	212	211	211	−4
225	St. O. of Cal.	248	243	245	+2
45	St. O. of N. J.	520	515	520	+2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
200	Am. Oil & Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,400	†Cal. Oil, (a prospect)	18	18	16½	16½
700	†‡Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect).	78	79	78	78
500	Chalmers Oil..	4	4	4	4
8,000	†Cosden & Co., Oil Ref.).	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
1,500	†Cos. Oil & G.	8	8⅝	8	8½
4,815	Empire Petrol.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
4,425	†Federal Oil...	1½	*1¼	1⅜	1⅜
850	†Houston Oil ..	18	19	*17½	19
460	†Int. Petrol....	11	11¼	10⅞	11¼
3,000	Metro. Petrol..	19	19	18⅜	18⅞
5,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	48	48	47	47
781	†Midwest Ref.	65	68	65	66
1,500	†Mt. St. Oil..	38	38	38	38
2,400	†Musko. Ref...	2⅛	3	2⅞	2⅛
15,000	†Oklahoma Oil	13	13	11	12
770	†Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Okla. P. & R.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
7,000	†Un. West. O.	80	83	79	83
1,700	†Sinclair Oil..	47⅞	47⅞	47	47½
4,500	U. S. Con. Oil.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Ventura ...	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
1,850	†Victoria Oil..	2	2¼	2	2¼
800	Wayld. O. & G.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

$2,000	†‡Adznac Sil..	68	69	66	68
7,600	†Al.-Br. C. M.	80	80	78	80
6,800	†‡Atlanta	13	13	12½	12½
3,200	Bingham Min.	13¾	13¾	13	13⅜
200	Barnes King..	3	3	3	3
1,000	†Beaver Con..	49	49	49	49
2,000	†Butte & Su..	19	19	18½	18½
10,000	†Bost. & Mon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Buf. Mines....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
9,500	†Calav. Cop...	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
3,300	Brad. Mines....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19,000	Caledonia	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300	†Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†Cashboy	8	8	7½	8
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Con. Cop. M..	2	2¼	2	2¼
700	Con. N.-Lib....	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,300	Crown Reserve	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	†Dome Ext....	34	35	34	35
2,450	†Dupont Cop..	3	3	2¾	2¾
300	†Eagle & Blue	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
6,600	†‡Emma Cop..	46	48	46	48
1,000	First Nat. C.	5	5	4⅝	5
1,200	†Fort. M. Cor.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†Gold'd Con..	92	92	88	89
4,600	†Gold. Merger.	13	13	11½	11½
250	Hecla Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
650	Hollinger Gold Mines	29	30	29	29½
500	Int. & Intercon. M. & R.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11,000	†‡Int. Mines...	13	14	13	14
100	Howe Sound..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15,000	Jerome Verdi...	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
740	†‡Jim Butler..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	†Jumbo Ext....	76	79	76	78
200	Kerr Lake	5	5¼	5	5¼
1,250	†‡Kewanas	15	15	14	14
3,800	†‡La Jara Gold	52	54	50	52
5,000	La Rose Con..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Magma Copper.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Mason Valley..	3	3	3	3
1,000	†‡Marsh Min....	16	16½	15¾	15
10,000	†McK.-Dar....	68	68	63	67
600	Mines of Am..	3	3¼	3	3⅛
500	Mojave Tung.	6	6	5½	6
1,200	†Monitor Silver	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	†Monon Val....	1	1	1	1
1,000	†‡Mother Lode.	33	33	32	33
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
1,000	†‡North Star..	22	22	22	22
2,600	†Ontman Blr J.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	†‡Oat. South'n.	44	44	43	44
3,000	†Peterson Lake	30	32	30	31½
2,400	†Ray Con. Min..	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
12,000	†‡Rex Con. M..	31	39	31	33½
4,800	†Rochester M..	68	68	65	66
200	†Round Mtn ..	69	69	69	69
1,400	†San Toy	15	18	17	17½
1,200	†Scratch Gravel	½	¾	12	¾
4,500	†Silver Pick ..	13	13	12	12
2,000	Std. Sil.-Lead..	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	†‡Success Min.	75	76	75	76
3,000	†Superstition.(a prospect	29	29	27	29
6,000	†‡Temiskaming	75	75	72	74
575	†Tono. Belmont	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞
5,000	Tonopah Ext..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Tonopah Min..	6⅞	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
1,800	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,000	†U. S. Cons..	11	11	11	11
4,450	†U. Verde Ext.	25	25	24½	25
900	Unity Gold Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	†W. End. Con.	100	100	96	96
25	†White Oaks ..	14	14	14	14
800	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$150,000	†C. & O. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97	97
35,000	†Chi. Union Sta. 4½s ..	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
165,000	‡ValveSteel 6s conv.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
10,000	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ¤Ex dividend.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	15½	15	15½
Kath. Bronze pf....	21½	24	21½	23½
Peerless Truck & Mot	24	25	24	25

OIL STOCKS.

Casden O. & G. pf..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Pan-Am. Pet....	48	48½	48	48½
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14

MINING STOCKS.

North Butte Div....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Oatman Gold Key...	24	24½	24	24½
Oatman Lexington..	65	70	65	70
Oatman Nellie	26	30	26	30
Ruby Silver	50	55		

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	81	76	81
American Brass	225	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	101	105	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	400	415	400	415
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	85	87	85	87
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	165	180	160	180
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	175	195	175	190
Du Pont Powder new.	328	335	325	335
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder....	380	390	380	390
Marvel Pow. pf....	110	115	110	115
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	165	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Norwich Mfg. Co....	540	560	540	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1875	1975	1900	2050

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar.....	322	325	325	350
American Cigar pf...	99	100½	99½	100½
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young.....	150	160	155	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F....	160	165	160	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
P. L. Reynolds Tob..	460	465	460	465
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	122	125	120	125

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN:

	1916	Increase
Fourth week April.....	$844,100	$258,200
Month of April.....	2,824,300	877,400
July 1 to April 30.....	24,670,200	6,393,400

DETROIT & MACKINAC:

Fourth week April...	32,678	6,485
Month of April.....	108,107	18,379
July 1 to April 30.....	924,960	48,686

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS:

Fourth week April.....	698,001	*105,721
Month of April.....	2,441,374	*167,007
July 1 to April 30.....	26,996,986	*1,235,071

*Decrease.

TEXAS & PACIFIC:

	1916	Increase
Fourth week April.....	441,242	85,106
Month of April.....	1,458,937	140,653
July 1 to April 30.....	16,209,451	908,306

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN:

Fourth week April.....	93,805	10,898
Month of April.....	426,535	59,088
July 1 to April 30.....	4,590,089	742,871

DELAWARE & HUDSON for March:

	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	1,894,003	1,579,046	1,680,465
Net after tax.	495,087	456,802	431,389
Other income..	222,120	374,584	91,613
Total income..	915,087	829,387	523,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	327,399	245,681	*27,251
Renewal and sink'g funds.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	307,399	225,681	*47,251
9 mos. gross..	18,865,720	16,599,627	17,974,190
Net after tax.	6,765,080	4,757,442	4,774,851
Other income..	1,907,463	1,496,068	1,301,757
Total income..	8,672,550	6,253,505	6,076,609
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,747,871	982,635	929,934
Renewal and sink. funds..	225,387	211,008	201,833
Surplus	2,522,484	771,627	727,201

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN for March—

Gross	6,877,978	4,747,968	5,378,833
Net after tax.	2,023,405	1,554,611	1,388,585
9 mos. gross..	60,716,081	52,686,891	59,483,471
Net	20,063,630	22,337,681	21,334,100

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM for March—

Gross	5,477,492	4,900,583	4,908,301
Net after tax.	1,008,292	871,701	1,265,012
9 mos. gross..	47,962,403	44,452,650	46,172,210
Net after tax..	16,060,883	10,297,154	11,113,675

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	49,971	44,136	835
Net after tax.	15,915	15,079	836
Def. aft. chgs.	1,323	1,798	*443
9 mos. gross..	422,494	422,943	*479
Net after tax.	98,620	104,936	*6,307
Def. aft. chgs.	51,928	43,333	7,595

*Decrease.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for March—

Gross	332,001	264,772	67,229
Net after tax.	78,134	46,151	31,983
3 mos. gross..	887,736	732,438	155,303
Net after tax.	172,113	99,836	72,277

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,080,066	$871,159	$1,051,079
Net aft. tax...	253,232	135,542	151,348
Other inc.....	122,089	110,648	81,090
Total inc.....	375,321	246,190	233,089
Sur. aft. chgs.	112,785	*19,825	*16,177
9 mos. gross..	9,276,360	8,255,504	10,116,766
Net aft. tax..	2,592,483	1,211,481	2,162,328
Other inc.....	868,803	921,964	747,570
Total inc.....	3,461,286	2,133,395	2,929,898
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,033,515	*258,876	683,965

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN CITIES CO. (United Gas & Electric Corporation Subsidiary) for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,292,018	1,144,197	148,821
Net aft. taxes.	497,736	423,681	74,055
Interest chgs..	312,899	299,117	13,782
Preferred divi.	73,271	78,271	.....
Surplus	111,567	46,274	61,293
3 mos. gross..	3,817,164	3,535,256	281,928
Net aft. taxes.	1,505,483	1,379,219	126,264
Interest chgs..	894,554	897,622	44,282
Preferred divi.	219,937	219,937	.....
Surplus	390,991	261,660	$2,062

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for March—

Gross	510,203	478,806	31,397
Net aft. taxes.	284,527	297,742	5,085
*Surplus	71,606	66,373	5,233
3 mos. gross..	1,478,022	1,396,419	81,603
Net aft. taxes.	830,496	809,948	20,548
*Surplus	190,632	176,844	18,787

*Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY reports for three months ended March 31, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,166,860	1,152,250	14,558
Oper. exp., incl'd'g maint. and taxes...	459,860	543,678	*83,817
Net income....	706,948	608,572	98,375
Depr. and cont.	98,965	70,330	25,635
Net	610,982	538,241	72,740
Int. and pf div.	821,874	812,326	9,548
Net for com. stock	289,107	225,915	63,192

*Decrease.

OHIO CITIES GAS COMPANY for fiscal year ended March 31—

Gross earnings	3,209,608	2,645,740	563,958
Net aft. taxes.	1,266,422	982,868	283,554
Int. charges..	123,786	101,910	21,876
Divs. on pf and com. stks	762,665	630,124	132,541
Surplus	379,971	250,834	129,137

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for March—

Gross	250,776	221,735	29,041
Net aft. taxes..	146,571	138,404	8,167
Total income..	155,976	147,240	8,736
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,284	44,550	4,734
3 mos. gross..	761,415	678,421	82,994
Net aft. taxes.	487,713	439,479	48,234
Total income..	515,965	473,511	42,454
Sur. aft. chgs	196,752	148,934	47,818

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION combined earning of all subsidiaries, except American Cities Co. for March—

Gross	1,248,846	1,061,754	187,094
Net aft. taxes.	528,335	442,089	86,296
Int. charges..	249,529	238,685	10,844
Pref. divs....	31,145	31,145	.....
Surplus	247,661	172,207	75,453
3 mos. gross..	3,737,279	3,325,422	411,857
Net aft. taxes.	1,633,417	1,372,899	261,018
Int. charges..	721,192	731,749	18,043
Pref. divs....	93,437	93,437	.....
Surplus	790,787	547,212	242,975
12 mos. gross..	13,976,416	13,201,991	774,425
Net aft. taxes.	6,221,080	5,544,218	676,867
Int. charges..	2,985,396	2,882,817	108,079
Pref. divs....	373,746	355,121	18,629
Surplus	2,911,934	2,356,774	555,160

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn...	$10,479,293	$8,304,423	$8,063,696
Other income.	215,183	174,864	126,678
Total income.	10,694,444	8,479,487	8,210,374
Exp., tax. &c.	7,519,616	6,877,645	7,566,269
Net	3,174,830	1,601,643	644,105
Pref. divs....	300,000	300,000	300,000
Com. divs.....	900,000	.....	.....
Dep. with trus.	*810,042	.....	.....
Add. & depr..	729,641	176,989	192,080
Surplus	435,147	1,124,654	152,074

*For retirement of outstanding bonds of Las Animas Sugar Co.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. for the year ended

	Dec. 31—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn.....		2,284,564	1,872,166	2,187,831
Rep., renew. & depreciation...		291,188	399,931	412,615
Inv. reserve.		388,368	.....	.....
Net earn.....		1,605,009	1,542,234	1,775,216
Depr. & res....		400,000	400,000	400,000
Dividends		1,130,599	1,126,842	1,126,338
Surplus		74,410	15,392	249,478
Prev. surp.....		880,320	864,428	614,950
Total surp.....		954,730	880,320	864,428
Written off....		500,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surp...		454,730	880,320	864,428

GENERAL ASPHALT for the year ended

	Jan 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Trading prof..		1,644,729	1,089,244	555,485
Other income..		116,696	57,121	59,575
Total income..		1,721,425	1,146,365	575,060
General exp...		507,283	467,520	39,673
Charges		279,671	878,145	*98,474
Net profits....		934,471	310,700	623,771

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.10
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buf., R. & Ptts..	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55 4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½		4.55 4.30
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1916-'23	4½		4.65 4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½		4.50 4.25
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½		5.50 4.50
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½		4.80 4.05
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.50 4.50
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40 4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.65 4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.25 4.12
Erie Railroad....	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.55 4.20
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4	@5	4.50 4.25
Illinois Central..	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30 4.15
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5		4.30 4.15
Mo., K. & Texas..	1916-'23	5		5.75 4.95
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'23	5		4.50 4.15
N. Y. C. Lines...	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.28 4.12
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½		4.50 4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.28 4.12
Penn. Gen. Frt..	1916-'23	4	@4½	5.50 4.60
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.75 4.95
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5		4.60 4.40
Seaboard Air L..	1916-'28	5		4.85 4.60
Southern Pacific..	1916-'28	4½		4.60 4.30

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	1	1¼	Jerome V...	1½	1¾
Bay S G..	.14	.16	La Rose..	.75	.83
Bingham...	13¼	13¾	Majestic ..	.70	.80
Bohemia ..	2¾	3	McK-Dar..	.60	.65
Begole	.80	$1.00	Mex Met...	.40	.42
Butte & L..	.82	.85	M of Am..	3	3¼
B & N	2¾	3	Nipissing ..	8¾	8⅞
Bost Cor..	.54	.56	N Cornelia	14⅞	15
Bost Mon..	1¼	1½	N U Bing..	1½	2½
Bost Ely..	.57	.60	New Doug..	.94	.98
Calaveras ..	4¼	4½	Ohio D r..	.70	.80
Chief Cons	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop..	.16	.20
Cortez	.60	.70	Oneco	1	1¼
Cons Cop..	2	2½	Onondagas..	1⅞	2
Cons Ariz..	1⅝	1⅞	Pilot Butte	10¼	..
Cr Res....	.58	.60	S W M....	1¼	1⅝
Cal Corbin	.05	.06	Stew't M..	.30	.34
Davis-D ..	1⅝	1⅝	Truro	2	2¾
E & B	2	2¼	Tonop Bel..	5	5¼
First N C..	4⅞	5¼	Tonop Min..	6½	6⅞
G'field C..	.80	.90	U V Ext..	25	.28⅛
Houghton..	2¼	2½	Un Pr Sh..	⅞	1
Iron Blos..	3½	3¾	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$26,616,626	$174,881,960
Ord. int. rev. rects....	4,501,438	219,732,005
Income tax	603,319	23,956,188
Miscellaneous	932,290	38,745,938
Total receipts.....	$8,713,674	$556,816,088
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.....	1,059,600	50,438,422
Excess of total rects. over total disburse....	2,862,288	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.....	.....	25,621,248
Expenditures	$9,775,375	$607,254,410

INTERNATIONAL BUYS UNITED FRUIT STOCK

Big Foreign Trade Corporation May Have Obtained Control of Boston Company.

SHARES GO UP 9⅜ POINTS

Majority Interest Would Make the New Enterprise Largest Shipowner in the World.

The American International Corporation, purchaser of a half interest in 75 per cent. of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, and more recently, of a large amount of International Mercantile Marine preferred and common, has acquired a substantial intergst in the United Fruit Company. This was admitted yesterday by Charles A. Stone, President, after an active day in United Fruit on the Stock Exchange, during which the stock advanced 9⅜ points. No figures as to the amount of stock acquired could be obtained, Mr. Stone limiting himself to the statement that a substantial investment in the Boston company's shares had been made by the new foreign trade corporation.

Transactions in United Fruit yesterday totaled 45,800 shares, over a range of twelve points. It had closed on Thursday after a spirited session at 149¾. Yesterday it sold from 147 up to 159¾, closing within an eighth of the top. It was said that the International Corporation's buying of Fruit Company stock had been going on quietly for some weeks.

If the new interests have enough stock in the United Fruit Company to give them control, the American International Corporation is today the largest owner of ships in the world. The Pacific Mail has ten vessels, and is preparing to increase this number; the International Mercantile Marine has 125, and the United Fruit Company 43, with a gross tonnage of 208,207. In addition the last named company oper

COTTON RECOVERS FROM SHARP BREAK

Net Loss from Early Construction Put Upon German Note, Only from 2 to 6 Points.

HEAVY LIVERPOOL BUYING

Rumors of German Future Buying Attract Attention—News of Crop Preparations.

Cotton made a sharp decline at the opening yesterday in response to the unfavorable construction placed on the German note, which had a hasty reading just before ten o'clock. The selling was scattered, and rather generally distributed, but it was not in sufficient volume to meet the demand which came from leading market interests. Consequently first prices were the lowest of the day, and the market made a recovery of about 10 points from the opening level, and closed at a net loss of only 2 to 6 points.

Buying by trading houses and for Liverpool accounts was on a heavy scale, and as soon as this report was clearly indicated a fair demand poured in from local and Wall Street houses. Fluctuations were somewhat irregular, but at no time was there any sign of weakness.

Considerable attention has been attracted by press comment on buying for German account. A recent editorial in a New York newspaper seems to attach considerable importance to the reports that German interests have bought several hundred thousand bales of cotton under contracts calling for delivery later in the year.

Crop accounts from the Eastern belt lay stress on the excellent preparation of the land throughout the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. An Augusta dispatch says:

"The preparation of land is excellent and much progress has been made in planting. Owing to continued drought seed has been slow in germinating. Planting generally is reported ten days in advance of last season. Acreage planted and to be planted is estimated at 10 to 15 per cent. more than last year."

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the intosight for the week was 117,338 bales, against 148,988 bales last year; the total for the season is 11,310,000 bales, against 14,456,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 220,662 bales, against 229,000 bales last year. Total takings of American cotton amounted to 10,985,000 bales, against 11,262,000 bales last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, with 6 to 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 5 points decline, and middling at 12.60 cents. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.45	12.42	12.42@12.43	12.49@12.50
July	12.56	12.37	12.52@12.53	12.58@12.59
Oct.	12.69	12.47	12.67@12.68	12.69@12.70
Dec.	12.84	12.66	12.82@12.83	12.84@12.85
Jan.	12.91	12.72	12.87@12.88	12.91@12.92
March	13.03	12.87	13.00@13.01	13.05@13.06

Total port receipts, 16,444 bales; last week, 22,092 bales; last year, 29,450 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,518	5,542	8,672
New Orleans	5,280	1,837	3,305
Mobile	171	246	139
Savannah	1,954	2,245	3,353
Charleston	1,944	324	336
Wilmington	586	1,015	1,206
Norfolk	737	2,052	3,575

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	249	232	816
Memphis	516	1,606	2,922
St. Louis	96	6,326	1,097
Houston	2,623	3,262	4,028

Exports, 12,055 bales; total thus far this season, 4,551,037 bales; total last season, 7,416,207 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	12.70	254,731	309,217
1,875 New Orleans	12.25	295,198	321,084
Mobile	12.25	27,708	24,452
2,896 Savannah	12¼	154,511	110,103
Charleston	12.60	71,022	65,360
Wilmington	11⅞	59,814	48,338
2,347 Norfolk	12.19	88,735	74,111
2,201 Augusta	12.13	110,480	112,202
2,100 Memphis	12.30	139,287	135,672
St. Louis	11⅞	19,403	30,030
400 Houston	12.70	93,160	111,065

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance at 8.20d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 19,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Market closed quiet and steady.

LONDON'S WOOL SALE ENDS.

Prices Rose Under Keen Buying, Mostly for Home Account.

LONDON, May 5.—The wool auction sales were concluded today with offerings of 9,000 bales. The demand was strong and prices closed firm.

From a steady opening the auctions gradually strengthened under keen buying by the home trade and, occasionally, Russian and French buyers. Moderate stocks and the short supplies in sight were the chief incentives for the advance. Crossbreds closed 5@10 per cent. higher, and merinos from 10 to 20 per cent over the March average. During the series the home trade bought 82,000 bales, and France and Russia 6,000, while 7,000 were held over.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	50.00	52.00	51.00	52.00
Lead	7.20	7.40	7.37½	..
Spelter	17.50	..	17.50	..
Antimony	35.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$110.00	..	$112.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	137	0	0	137	0	0
Copper, futures	130	0	0	130	0	0
Tin, spot	201	0	0	200	0	0
Tin, futures	199	15	0	198	15	0
Spelter	98	0	0	98	0	0
Lead	34	2	6	34	12	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Jacket Con	.13
Con.	.01	Justice	.02
Belcher	.03	Kentucky Con	.01
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.21
Caledonia	.30	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.15	Ophir	.21
Choller	.01	Potosi	.01
Con. Cal. & Va	.09	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.26
Gould & Curry	.02	Union	.35
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.95	D'field B. B	.04
Halifax	.88	Jim Butler	1.00
McNamara	.13	G'field Merger	.10
Mizpah Exten	.33	Jumbo Exten	.74
Montana	.02	Kewanas	.13
North Star	.22	Lone Star	.04
Rescue	.45	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Exten	6.85	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.95	Big Jim	1.12½
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Packard	.44
Booth	.16	Rochester Mines	.64
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.71
Comb. Fraction	.08	White Caps	.24

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10¾	Granite	63½	64½
Elkton	26	27¼	Isabella	18¾	19¾
El Paso	81	83	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	4½	5	McKinney	42	46
Golden Cycle	223	226	Portland	164	167
Gold Sov	5¾	4	Vindicator	244	247

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Thirty-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalizations of $1,020,500, were chartered today. They include:

National Aviation Exhibition Co., Inc., Buffalo, amusement resorts, ferris wheels, scenic railways, $200,000; S. Demlit, J. J. Diebolt, F. Eggena, Buffalo.

Pierce Publishing Co., Inc., Cooperstown, newspaper, magazine, publishing, advertising, $200,000; D. T. Johnston, R. N. Brough, A. H. Christ, Cooperstown.

Grant S. Kelley Woolen Mills, Inc., woolen, cloth, merchandise, $75,000; J. H. Loudon, O. J. Barton, G. S. Kelley, Whitestone.

Beekman Paper and Card Co., Inc., paper, products, specialties, novelties, twine, $100,000; B. Bernard, M. Greenbaum, O. W. Reed, 51 Chambers St.

Phil L. Berlinger, Inc., artificial flowers, feathers, $100,000; E. B. Cohen, A. Rosenblatt, P. L. Berlinger, 696 B'way.

Edgar Metal Decorating Co., Inc., Walden, lithography on tin, metals, enamels, commercial advertising, corks, browns, bottle seals, $50,000; T. S. Edgar, R. Condon, H. C. Lomb, 11 East 68th St.

Maytham Towing Co., Inc., Buffalo, transportation, general towing, $50,000; G. W. Miller, M. J. Burke, G. W. Maytham, Buffalo.

Riedel & Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, medicines, $50,000; G. N. Nelson, E. Bilhuber, F. Loes, 35 West 32d St.

Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, Inc., department store, $50,000; I. M. Bregstein, R. Kamber, J. Frank, 17 North Union St., Burlington, Vt.

Jacobs Bros. Live Poultry Co., Inc., poultry, game, butter, eggs, cold storage, $20,000; F. Jacobs, E. Nathan, J. Wolfe, 923 Fox St., Bronx.

The Mey Chain Belt Co., Inc., Buffalo, chains, belting, hoisting machinery, motors, $10,000; K. H. F., and K. H. Mayer, Buffalo.

Wolins Salvage Co., Inc., salvage, auction, $10,000; I. Solomon, J. and I. Wolins, 982 Jackson Av.

The S. Mendel Co., Inc., Brooklyn, paints, oils, wall paper, plastering, construction, $10,000; J. S. and S. Mendel, 522A Court St., Brooklyn.

Globe Soda Fountain Co., Inc., Brooklyn, soda fountains, fixtures, carbonic acid gas, syrups, $5,000; I. Nacht, C. and J. Braunstein, 199 Canal St.

The Gardens on the Shore Road, Inc., Brooklyn, restaurants, catering, poultry, dairy, farms, amusement enterprises, $5,000; E. Reich, F. Cohn, L. J. Margulies, 423 50th St.

Creative Advertising and Sales Service, Inc., publicity, advertising sales managers, phonographic records, $10,000; J. H. Skeen, R. B. G. Gardner, J. C. Toland, Front and Low Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Oneida Fountain Supply Co., Inc., Oneida, soda and mineral water fountains, $20,000; N. G. Stark, H. L. Douglas, E. S. Van Valkenburg, Little Falls.

Montauk Fisheries, Inc., sea food, cold storage, capital no par value, begin business with $6,000; F. R. Nordenschild, N. Weinberg, H. Taffet, 80 Maiden Lane.

Leon Rosenblatt, Inc., insurance, public adjusters, $5,000; H. J. Rosenson, M. A. Schwartz, A. Rosenblatt, 500 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Ashland Building Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty agency, brokerage, $5,000; H. C. Weigand, M. L. Resser, B. J. McBrearty, 1,975 61st St., Brooklyn.

Feiring Gown Co., Inc., garments, gowns, dresses, $5,000; I. M. Bell, J. N. Halperin, H. L. Silvester, 30 Park Row.

Reliable Smelting and Refining Co., Inc., precious metals, mineral substitutes, smelt and refine, $5,000; A. A. Deutsch, J. Jacoves, L. A. Cohen, 198 Broadway.

Ainonia Sawyer, Inc., theatrical, $5,000; J. E. Salomon, Jr., Manhattan. A. Sawyer, Hotel Wellington.

Gabriel Herman, Inc., marble, slate, tile work, compositions, $5,000; H. Taylor, H. H. Newberg, G. Herman, 382 West 23d St.

Stewart Products Service Station, Inc., Albany, service stations for patrons of patent improvements, $5,000; E. M. Waterman, L. K. and F. Harter, 338 Central Av., Albany.

Authorizations: Federal Primer Corp., Wilmington, Del., metals, ammunition, primers, brass, copper, zinc, iron, $50,000; Representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Kroehler Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., furniture, merchandise, $1,150,000. Representative, B. G. Hall, Binghamton.

United Electric Construction Co., Philadelphia, Penn., electrical construction, materials, $10,000. Representative, Millard E. Ames, 101 Park Av., Manhattan.

E. W. De Leon, Inc., Dover, Del., insurance agency, brokerage, $150,000. Representative, J. B. Hall, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

Deleon & Parker, Inc., Dover, Del., insurance, surety bonds agency, $150,000. Representative, Willis W. Parker, 111 Broadway, New York.

S. S. Kresge Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., establish, conduct stores, manufacture, distribute merchandise, provisions, $1,200,000. Representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Bound Brook Chemical Corp., Jersey City, N. J., chemical products, timber, oils, petroleum, coal, iron, metal, phosphate, $25,000. Representatives, Leon N. Wood, Henry P. Molloy, 23 Broad St., New York.

Capital increases: Fidelio Brewing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $310,000 to $885,000; The Marloew Amusement Corp., New York, $45,000 to $50,000; Old Home Bakery Co., Auburn, $15,000 to $40,000; Pioneer Engraving Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000; Harvard Film Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000; United States Six-In-One Sales Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: S. S. Kresge Co., Manhattan; Roshel Securities Corpn., Manhattan, real estate directory and information bureau, Manhattan; Weiss Millinery, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 5.—Charters filed:

Mapee Realty Company, Perth Amboy, deal in real estate, $125,000; Max Gibian, Hyman Friedman, and Harry L. Wolff, Perth Amboy.

Albert D. Manning Company, Atlantic City, electric power, light, and heat, $50,000; Albert D. Manning, Marguerite E. Manning, Carl S. Remley.

Anderson Rug Company, Inc., Rahway, drugs, $125,000; William J. Anderson, Elizabeth; Antal Telmanyi and Frederick Cook, Rahway.

Wagraw Garage, Paterson, deal in motor vehicles, $25,000; James H. Auburn, Philip R. Licker, John R. Glasser, Paterson.

W. S. Harrington & Co., Trenton, make and deal in optical goods, $20,000; William S. Harrington, Edward J. Leighton, Joseph B. Hunt, Trenton.

United Talking Machine Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in phonographs, $125,000; W. L. Gloriene, T. Frederick Crane, Irvington and Andrew Martin, Leopold Singer, Newark.

Quality Packers Company, Newark, deal in oils, fruits, vegetables, and foodstuffs, $5,000; John Magee, New York; Bernard Wurzol, Mount Vernon, and M. C. Archer, Rahway.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 5.—Charters filed:

Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, prospect for petroleum, minerals, oil, gas, coal, and other minerals and ore, $7,000,000; James G. Reaves, New York; Charles R. Porter, Rome, Ga.; George G. Stelgler, Wilmington, Del.

Hershey Corporation, conduct and use sugar plantations, sugar refineries in the Island of Cuba and other places, $5,000,000; H. O. Coughlin, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard.

Michigan Western Timber Co., acquire timber lands, logging rights, and to cut timber thereon, $3,500,000; F. D. Buck, George D. Dilman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Automatic Buttonhole Machine Co., manufacture automobile attachment for sewing machines, $600,000; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Henry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Auto Cooling and Heating Corporation, manufacture chemicals for producing refrigeration and cooling of any and all kinds, $500,000; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Palmer Tire and Rubber Co., dealing in and with rubber, gutta percha, &c., $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Harrigan Film Corporation, acquire rights and plays known as the Harrigan plays for production as motion pictures, $500,000; F. D. Hanzell, S. C. Seymour, George H. B. Martin, local Philadelphia parties.

Southland Exploration Co., acquire lands of all kinds and develop same, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The dominating factor in the wheat market during the early operations was the German note, which caused general nervousness in all the leading markets. On first consideration it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the text of the German statement would be construed as unfavorable and prices declined about 1½c from the previous close under liquidation and selling on the part of nervous longs. Toward the close there was renewed selling on fears that developments over night might again prove disturbing, and final quotations were unchanged to ⅝c lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28¼; No. 2 hard, $1.22¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.32⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.31⅛, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	1 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
May	..	..	1.20⅛	1.21⅛	..	..
July	..	..	1.21⅛	1.22¼	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
May	1.13½	1.11⅝	1.12½	1.13⅛	1.58	
July	1.14⅝	1.12⅜	1.13⅜	1.14⅛	1.31	
September	1.13¾	1.11⅞	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.22⅝	

CORN.

The weather news, coupled with disturbing political conditions, explained an early decline in the corn market, which was afterward recovered on a more hopeful interpretation of the German note, the close showing a partial ⅛c net decline. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted 90¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
May	76⅝	75¾	76½	76⅞	75¼	
July	76⅝	75½	76	76½	77½	
September	75¾	74⅞	75¼	75⅝	78⅝	

OATS.

At first the market was influenced by political uncertainties, but the uneasiness over the May position influenced afternoon covering, and final prices were ⅛ to ⅝c net higher. Improved weather led to better crop advices and the farm movement was liberal. Cash oats locally were steady, as follows: Standard, 51⅜@52¼c; No. 3 white, 51@51¼c; No. 4 white, 50@50¼c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@54¼c; ordinary clipped white, 50¼@52¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
May	47⅛	45⅞	47	46⅝	53⅝	
July	43¼	42⅜	43	43	53	
September	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	39⅝	46⅜	

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively quiet and, after showing steadiness at the start, prices eased off with the other markets owing to a feeling of nervousness over political conditions. The hog markets were generally firm, and receipts for the day at interior points amounted to 71,000, including 17,000 at Chicago, 4,500 at Kansas City, and 6,000 at Omaha. Estimated receipts at Chicago for Saturday were 10,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
Lard—						
May	13.02	12.90	13.00	13.07	10.15	
July	13.05	12.90	13.00	13.02	10.40	
Ribs—						
May	12.70	12.62	12.67	12.77	10.70	
July	12.85	12.75	12.77	12.82	10.95	
Pork—						
May	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.87	18.17	
July	23.70	23.62	23.65	23.70	18.60	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and irregular. Early in the day prices were lower under liquidation. Subsequently a firmer tone developed on covering, but at the close the market was irregular, ranging from 3 points decline to 3 points advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.85@11.00	10.98
May	10.89	10.85	10.90@10.98	10.93
June	10.96	10.96	11.00@11.05	10.99
July	11.16	11.10	11.10@11.16	11.14
Aug.	11.19	11.12	11.17@11.19	11.16
Sept.	11.18	11.10	11.17@11.20	11.16
Oct.	10.20	10.02	10.17@10.20	10.14
Nov.	9.38	9.30	9.34	9.31
Dec.	9.24	9.09	9.19@9.22	9.16

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was very quiet, the whole day's business amounting to only 16,750 bags, and an easier feeling prevailed, closing prices being 6@10 points lower. The local cash market was inactive but steady, with prices unchanged at 9¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.28
June	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.32
July	8.31	8.30	8.30@8.31	8.37
August	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.42
September	8.41	8.39	8.38@8.40	8.46
October	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.50
November	..	..	8.46@8.47	8.54
December	8.50	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.59
January	..	..	8.53@8.57	8.64
February	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.69
March	8.71	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.75
April	..	..	8.72@8.74	8.79

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was quite active, with a fairly good demand. The market opened generally 1 to 8 points higher, with sales on the call 2,500 tons. Speculators and trade interests were good buyers throughout the day, the market closing firm, 1 to 5 points net higher, with total sales 13,650 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	..	..	5.55@5.58	5.54
June	..	..	5.62@5.64	5.60
July	5.70	5.65	5.67@5.68	5.65
August	5.70	5.69	5.68@5.70	5.67
September	5.72	5.72	5.71@5.72	5.69
October	5.67	5.66	5.66@5.67	5.64
November	..	..	5.45@5.47	5.42
December	5.19	5.17	5.19@5.17	5.15
January	4.80	4.78	4.77@4.78	4.74
February	4.59	4.59	4.57@4.59	4.53
March	4.62	4.60	4.58@4.61	4.53
April	..	..	4.59@4.62	4.53

The local market for refined sugar was firm, and prices were advanced 15 points by three leading refiners, the American, Howell, and Arbuckle, to the basis of 7.65c for fine granulated, while the Federal and Warner were unchanged at 7.75c. These prices represented new high levels, but trading was quieter on the upturn, and there were only moderate withdrawals on old contract.

The local market for raw sugar was firm and unchanged, at 6.52c for centrifugal, 5.75c for molasses, and 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight. Trading was considerably less active, and the only business reported was the sale of 8,500 bags of Cubas to port at 5¼c, cost and freight, and 6,000 bags for June shipment at 5⅜c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,876 packages. Demand very moderate, and, under some pressure to sell, prices declined another cent, and there is still an unsettled feeling. The most noteworthy weakness was shown because that class of stock comprised the larger part of the offerings; but renovated, ladles, and packing stock shared in the decline to some extent. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 31@31¾c; seconds, 30@30¾c; thirds, 29@29¼c; State dairy, finest, 31½@32c; good to prime, 30@31c; common to fair, 28@29½c; renovated, extras, 31c; firsts, 29@30c; lower grades, 27@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@29c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 27c; lower grades, 26@26½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 27c; No. 2, 26@26½c; lower grades, 24@25¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,275 cases. Market shows continued firm tone on the higher qualities of fresh gathered arriving from northern sections, but the average offerings from central and southerly western points are moving slowly, and values for these are irregular and barely steady. Dirties and checks are more plentiful, and prices are generally lower under the effort to effect a clearance. There are one or two marks of exceptionally fancy candled dirties, however, for which a quotation basis has been exceeded. Nearby white eggs are moving very slowly in regular channels, and only close selections reach top quotations; greater part of the supply is offering in good-sized lots of mixed marks to speculative buyers, and these sales are chiefly at 24c, some ranging a little lower, and a few more or less selected lots bringing 25c. Quotations: Fresh gathered, dull and sales are difficult even at further reduction in prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@24½c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c; trade eggs, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@18½c; undergrades, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to fine, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; fresh gathered, State and nearby, India Runner, 23@23½c; Western and Baltimore, selected, 24@26c; Western and prime Southern, 21@22c; common to fair, Southern, 18@20c; goose eggs, per dozen, 25@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w. Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. and cen. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. and s. Sun., fair; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably showers; moderate winds, becoming s.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with continued mild temperature.

Mo., Kan., and Iowa—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Wis. and Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Sat. Sun., probably showers and cooler.

Neb.—Fair and continued warm Sat. Sun., cloudy, cooler in afternoon or night.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Thursday, May 25, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, No. 6 1st Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., 37,750 cigars, 3,440 lbs. of tobacco, 1 cigar dummy, &c., The goods will be on exhibition on May 25th, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock noon. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, May 4th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

WARBURG SAYS WAR IS UNITING AMERICAS

Member of Reserve Board Returns from Buenos Aires with Glowing View of Future.

OUR BANKERS ACTIVE THERE

Commercial Relations with Southern Republics Greatly Strengthened by the Currency Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, who, as a member of the International High Commission, went to the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires in April and who returned to Washington yesterday, is enthusiastic over the progress that is apparent in the strengthening of commercial and financial relations between the United States and the South and Central American republics. Mr. Warburg regards the experience of the Latin American business world during the European war as calculated to cement commercial relations with the United States.

"It did my heart good," said Mr. Warburg today, "to see American banks operating in these foreign cities, and to find that the American bankers' acceptances at last had become an integral part of the world's banking machinery. Much remains, however, to be done in this respect. A world market for these acceptances has been provided, but too many American importers appear to be tight asleep and do not realize that it is poor business for them to pay a British bank an acceptance commission and a discount rate of about 5 per cent., when by arranging for American bankers' credit they can secure a discount rate of but 2 per cent.

"When passing through the Panama Canal I had the great honor of meeting General Goethals, and I said to him that shaking hands with him gave me a peculiar thrill, because I felt that the Panama Canal and the Federal Reserve act were the two most constructive contributions made by the United States in our generation. The Panama Canal and the Federal Reserve act have blasted the way wide open for the development of North American enterprise, but the business that is to flow through these channels must now be developed by the individual initiative of the people of the United States.

"However, if we are to secure our position in the world, all legislative obstructions that still stand in the way of a free unfolding of our economic powers must be removed, and I sincerely hope that Congress will not delay the passing of such amendments to the Federal Reserve act as are necessary in order to place our banks on par with the important European banking institutions with which they have to compete in foreign countries. Only those who with their own eyes have seen actual conditions can realize the importance of securing these changes and of securing them promptly.

"Some of the countries through which we passed have difficult problems to face, due to or accentuated by the European upheaval, but hard times will prove useful taskmasters, and in some countries we found that difficult problems had produced strong men whose sincerity and ability could not but inspire a confident reliance that their country's fate was in good hands and ultimately would be worked out successfully.

"Almost all of these countries offer wonderful possibilities, and for us who have gained so much through Europe's losses it is not only a tempting opportunity, but also a serious obligation placed upon us by destiny, to lend a helping hand to our Latin American sister republics in developing their marvelous resources, and with that their own financial and political independence.

"I was delighted to see strong evidence of the awakening of the American spirit of enterprise in almost all the countries through which we passed; be it in railroading and developing of ore lands in Brazil, or packing houses in Uruguay and Argentina — where the opening of these plants has produced about a great increase in the price obtained by the cattle raisers of these countries—or be it in mining in Chile and Peru, or raising sugar or tobacco in Cuba."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Buttons, Screens, and Other Articles Are Classified.

Rothschild Brothers lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention relating to the classification of metal dress buttons valued above 20 cents per dozen. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty on the goods under the specific provision for that kind of buttons, while the firm claimed entry at 15 per cent. under the provision for "metal buttons." Judge Sullivan, sustaining the railroad company's plea that the sets should be allowed to enter at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not provided for," ruled that all entirety, consisting of a miror and other articles, to be classified as a "mirror," must have the mirror as the predominating feature of the set, not necessarily in value, but in utility at least. As this was not the case in the importations before the board, the Collector was reversed.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PLUSHES.—Any quantity bought for spot cash; also looking at Fall lines suits and coats. 1,140 Broadway. A., S. & H.

SKIRTS.—Contractors and sub-contractors on skirts. 120 West 36th St., 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at Fall line of the better kind. 11 West 25th St., 7th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; job to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, sport, 800 on hand in all-wool plaids, checks, stripes, $3.25 to $4.50. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th St.

CREPES, Fan Tan, good assortment, to close out. Y 236 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 181 W. 25th St.

SILKS.—We have for sale, to large handlers only, direct from our own house in China, about 2,000 bo'ts of pongee silks for cash, in bond; silks will be ready for delivery within one week. Parties only who desire to buy for cash the entire lot may telephone Hanover 6503. Samples are ready for inspection.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—400 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

WORSTEDS, WOOLENS, COATINGS, and serges for export.—Y 215 Times Annex.

Help and Situations Wanted.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN will represent an A1 line in Philadelphia and vicinity. Address C. A. F., 4,427 Clarissa St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Obtain U. S. Uniform Cloth Order.

John H. Meyer & Co., owners of the Springdale Mills, have had their proposal on 1,000,000 yards of olive drab cotton cloth accepted by the War Department. The deliveries will be made 100,000 yards during June, July, August, and September, and 150,000 yards each month thereafter until complete. John H. Meyer & Co. have spent a great many years perfecting the special dye required to meet the Government specifications. This is the fifth contract which has been awarded to them.

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Only Samples of Dyes.

There continues to be a wrong impression, according to a well-known mill owner, of the situation as far as domestic dye manufacturing is concerned. There is no happy mean, he said, between the extreme statements being made on one hand to prove all the colors needed are being manufactured in this country, and on the other hand that nothing is being done. "The truth of the matter is," he said, "that we are turning out large quantities of heavy chemicals and intermediates. When it comes down to the finished product it is another matter. The easiest colors to manufacture are being made by the dye concerns. Other dyes, if obtainable at all, are produced only in sample lots. One of the leading dye manufacturers is supplying two of the leading factors in the woolen trade and disregarding all others."

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Examining to Get Examiners.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is planning to hold examinations in various cities to obtain desirable men to conduct inquiries for the purpose of securing competent men to undertake investigations in foreign countries with a view to enlarging American export trade. The exact dates of these examinations will be announced shortly. The salaries of the appointees to the positions to be filled will not exceed $10 for each day in the year, in addition to actual transportation expenses not to exceed $5 per day. The positions to be filled range from one commercial attaché to commercial agents and tariff assistant. The agents qualifying for the bureau's work will be sent to South America, Africa, Australia, and the Far East. Full particulars regarding the examinations may be obtained by communicating with Agent Casey, Room 400, Custom House.

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New Outlets for Dress Goods.

Dress goods selling agents are somewhat of the opinion that the labor tieup in the garment trade will not hurt them so badly after all. Mention has been made of the fact that large quantities of goods have been desired for export and also

WIRELESS TO UNITE ALL THE AMERICAS

World's Tallest Towers, 1,000 Feet High, in New York and Buenos Aires, First of Plant.

TO BE WORKING IN A YEAR

Many Governments Give Sanction to Plan for Better Relations and Protection in War.

Plans have been completed by A. W. Buel, an engineer, of 15 William Street, for the construction at some point on Long Island or the Connecticut shore, on a line between Sayville and Bridgeport, of the highest tower in the world, to be used by the Federal Holdings Company in wireless communication with a tower near Buenos Aires, for which a concession has been obtained from Argentina.

A bill granting the company a concession for a similar tower is now before the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies and negotiations are under way for a similar concession from Uruguay for a plant near Montevideo. Efforts are being made to obtain concessions that will bake possible wireless stations throughout South America. The plans of the company are said to have the cordial support of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Work on the tower, which will probable be built in Connecticut, will begin as soon as the Government has approved a site. The new tower must be sufficiently distant from the Sayville and Tuckerton stations to prevent interference with one another's messages.

According to the plans the new tower will be 1,000 feet high, 20 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, and its wireless plant will be more than twice as powerful as that of any other wireless station in existence. It must be completed within a year and ready to communicate with the station at Buenos Aires, which must be in operation within a year to validate the concession.

Officials of the Navy, State, and Commerce Departments have aided the company to reach understandings with South American countries, because of the stimulus which intercontinental wireless communication is expected to give to the Pan-American movement. The European war shows that one of the first steps of a belligerent is to cut cables and shut the enemy off from the outside world. It has been pointed out that cutting the cables between this country and South America would leave the two continents without means of quick communication.

If war should involve the Monroe Doctrine this country would have no means of communicating with its Allies in South America, it was pointed out, except by ship mail.

In addition to its war value intercontinenal wireless has attracted attention in Washington because of the help such communication would give the campaign for South American trade. Another important consideration in the interests of good relations is the direct exchange of news to a far greater extent than at present. The papers of Buenos Aires are the only ones in South America that print news direct from America. The cable rate from New York to Buenos Aires is 85 cents a word. The wireless company is bound to reduce this rate by one-third at least, and a press rate lower still would probably be granted. It has been pointed out that the news of the world received by cable in South American countries goes very largely over lines under control of trade rivals of America, and it has been asserted that one reason for the poor opinion of the United States held by many South Americans has been that news has recivd an unfriendly color in transmission through European hands to the South American press.

The first step toward a network of wireless communication for the Western Hemisphere has been taken by the Argentina which has installed in its warships the Federal-Poulson radio system which has been adopted for the United States Navy and installed or ordered for most of the important land stations. Very powerful sets have recently been ordered for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. The same type will be installed in the towers to be erected near this city and near Buenos Aires. The completion of the land system would make it possible for naval orders to be sent from Washington to fleets in any part of the Pacific or Atlantic and to keep in close communication with the Argentina fleet.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWARD STEWART MOTOR SALES COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 23,146.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Friday, May 12th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 136 West 52nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of auto trucks, parts, safes, desks, fixtures, good will, etc., also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of said premises. Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 8th to May 11th, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MINTURN DE S. VERDI, Receiver.
OSCAR LOWENSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Liberty Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LA VIDA HERMEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 16th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Machinery, Tools, Sheet Metal, Metals, Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc., also the trustee's right, title and interest in and to unexpired lease, etc.

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of CHARLES ROSEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed petition of Leon Sanders, verified May 1st, 1916, that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in this Court on the 21st day of April, 1916, praying that the above named Charles Rosen be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, and that he is now without the jurisdiction of this Court, it is, on motion of LEON SANDERS, attorney for petitioning creditor,

ORDERED that the above named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 23d day of May, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 21st day of April, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of May, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupt to his last known residence, No. 9 Avenue B, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and his last known place of business, No. 2 Avenue B, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, May 4th, 1916.
J. M. MAHER,
United States District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,997.—In Bankruptcy.—PHINEAS WALLACH and NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as copartners doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Phineas Wallach and Nathan Wallach, individually and as copartners doing business as Wallach Bros., are hereby given notice that on April 5th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 17th, 1916, at two P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Edmund L. Durkin of New York City was admitted to practice.

895—David Lamar v. United States.—Motion that mandate issue forthwith submitted for the United States in support of the motion, and for Lamar in opposition thereto.

990—F. R. Williams v. C. Potter et al.—Supplemental memorandum on motion to advance, and for adjudication without oral argument at the present term submitted.

380—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. State of North Carolina.—Continued.

382—Seton Hall College v. Village of South Orange, in Essex Co., N. J., et al.—Continued.

96—United States v. L. Hemmer et al.—Submitted.

352—A. B. Duel v. H. B. Hollins et al., &c., et al., and 353—Wiener, Levy & Co. v. same.—Argument continued.

355—Southern Ry. Co. v. Maggie Gray, administratrix, &c.—Argued.

362—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. J. H. Mounts—Argued for plaintiff. No appearance for defendants.

376—American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co. et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

The day call has been suspended for the term.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Clara S. Barclay, as trustee, &c., respt., v. Reginald G. Barclay et al., appts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Order denying motion for new trial affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

George D. Gideon et al., appts., v. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge et al., respts.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Re Teresa Mesa y Hernandez, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Bramhall-Deane Co., respt., v. Mary E. McDonald, appt.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Gertrude E. Tiedemann, respt., v. Rudolph Tiedemann, appt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Rudolph D. Lyles, respt., v. Terry & Tench Co., appt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Charlotte Springer, respt., v. Henry J. Duvseen et al., appts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer to complaint overruled, with $10 costs, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Newburger-Morris Co., respt.-appt., v. James Thomson, appt.-respt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs and disbursements to plaintiff. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Herman Fallert, as admr., respt., v. Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co., appt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., Laughlin, J., dissenting. Order filed.

Re Frederick T. Martin, applt., v. Metropolitan Trust Co., as recr., respt.—Order reversed, with costs, and matter remitted to Surrogate as stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Oliver C. Berckhemer, respt., v. Empire Carrying Corpn., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Isaac Hendler, respt., v. Michael Honig et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Smith, JJ. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Virginia Triay, an infant, applt., v. Richard Carvel Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Re Frederica Ruckl, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to Surrogate, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re Julius Steinwender, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Voska, Koelsch & Sidle, Inc., respt., v. Irving Ruland, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs in this court. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Harry C. N. Melick, as co-admr., respt., v. Eliza P. Melick, applt.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Darius O. Mills, dec'd.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Davis, J. (Scott., J., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

Richards & Co., Inc., respt., v. Loo Wrescher et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Weeks, J. Order filed.

M. M. Hart, Inc., applt., v. Ellis Piano Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

F. Marciano D'Arsi, respt., v. Navigazione Alta Italia, Ltd., applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alica Breen, respt., v. Santanoni Contracting Co., applt.; Mary Donohue v. same.—Judgment and orders reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Orders filed.

Vincenzo Toriello, respt., v. Henry Doscher et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. James Marshall, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Lee, respt., v. Samuel W. Weiss et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Metropolitan Trust Co., pltff., v. State Board of Tax Commrs. et al., defts.—Judgment for plaintiff without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary Cox, respt., v. St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Morris Rabinowitz, respt., v. Augustus D. Juillard et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John Sloane Estate Sells Nineteen Private Dwellings in West Harlem —Seventh Avenue Corner in Pennsylvania Station Zone Held at $650,000 Purchased by Investors—Suburban Deals.

Another important sale of West Harlem realty was closed yesterday when the John Sloane estate disposed of a row of nineteen private dwellings on 135th Street to a syndicate of investors known as the Alrose Realty Company.

This deal, following close upon the purchase by the Open Stair Dwellings Company of twenty-six lots from the Tubman estate on West 146th and 147th Streets, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, is looked upon as the forerunner of a revival of speculative activity in this particular section, where only a few sales of minor importance have been recorded since the first of the year.

Yesterday's transaction involves the nineteen three-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwellings on the south side of 135th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, each occupying a lot 18.5 by 99.11. They are numbered from 222 to 258 and cover a plot 350 by 99.11.

The Sloane estate acquired the property at public auction in 1911 for about $200,000, but the present buyers secured it at a figure under that amount.

It is understood that the property will be offered for resale. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale, Myers & Sherwin, attorneys, representing the buyers.

$1,000,000 Seventh Avenue Sale.

One of the choicest Seventh Avenue blocks just north of the Pennsylvania station figured in an important deal yesterday involving properties valued at over $1,000,000. The Theophilie Kick property, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining the old State Arsenal on the Thirty-fifth Street corner, was purchased for investment by Haas Brothers, silk manufacturers and importers at 303 Fifth Avenue. The property includes the ten old three-story tenements and stores at 469 to 479 Seventh Avenue and 158 to 164 West Thirty-sixth Street, having 98.9 feet on the avenue by 140 on the street.

The plot was assembled by the late Theophile Kick, who completed his holdings in 1912. Negotiations have been reported as pending for some time, and the property has been held at $850,000. The seller, Mrs. Elise F. Kick, has taken in part payment the seven five-story new-law houses at 505 to 517 West 154th Street, near Broadway, having a frontage of 275 feet, built by Haas Brothers at a cost of $420,000.

The new owners of the Seventh Avenue corner have no immediate plans for improvement. It is the first important deal in that section since the announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad's intention to build a $5,000,000 hotel opposite the station.

Kick & Sharrott were the brokers in the deal. They will retain the agency of the Seventh Avenue property and will take over the management of the 134th Street tenements.

The purchaser was represented by Sullivan & Cromwell as attorneys and the seller by Edwin Atkinson Bayles of Williamson & Bayles.

Increases Maiden Lane Holdings.

Archibald D. Russell has increased his downtown holdings by the purchase of 157 Maiden Lane from the Thomas Messenger estate.

The property consists of a five-story loft building on a plot 20 by 50, running through to Fletcher Street. Mr. Russell holds title to the adjoining property at 155 Maiden Lane. This is the first transfer of 157 in over sixty years. Charles F. Noyes & Co. negotiated the sale.

Banker Buys East Side Home.

The four-story dwelling at 46 East Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues, has been sold by Dougal L. Elliman & Co. for Mrs. Isaac Bijur to a prominent banker for occupancy. It adjoins the dwelling at 48, recently sold to Dr. Walter T. Anderton through the same brokers.

Resale of Heights Plot to Builders.

As a site for a six-story apartment house the Psaty Construction Company purchased from the J and S Realty Company, Samuel Wacht, President, a plot 75 by 100 on the north side of 150th Street 100 feet east of Broadway.

The parcel was recently purchased by the sellers from Julius Weinstein.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The four-story residence at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, on the east side, nearly opposite 146th Street, has been sold by W. J. Huston & Son for Edmund P. Van Gehren of Palo Alto, Cal. The plot is 18.6 by 100.

Gerrish H. Milliken has acquired title from Charles Bird for a three-story American basement dwelling which he occupies at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street. The property measures 22 by 82 and is assessed at $90,000.

Pauline M. Brewer has sold to Frank E. Barnard 9 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 66.3, for $7,250.

Theodore Rosenwald purchased from Rudolph Albert and others 324 West Eighty-fifth Street, a dwelling 16.8 by 102.2, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman sold for Mrs. Louise McC. Kirby the five-story new law apartment house 1,888 Bathgate Avenue, on a plot 54 by 85.6.

John T. Keatings resold to Edward Monakekian the six-story flat, 41.7 by 90, at 1,345 Brook Avenue, acquired recently from the Benenson Realty Company in exchange for 342 East Forty-ninth Street.

August Busch sold to James J. Gilhuly for investment three lots on the west side of Webster Avenue 380 feet north of 204th Street. W. L. Varian negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company sold for Herman H. Lucks to a client for investment the two-story and cellar brick two-family house known as 474 Seventy-third Street.

M. Bennett & Sons sold for a client to Walter J. Best, Jr., the building with store and apartments above 533 Atlantic Avenue, near Fourth Avenue.

Long Island.

Frederick T. Steinway, who is building a large Colonial house at Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., has purchased additional frontage from the Rickert-Finlay Company for the erection of a six-car garage which will be a minature replica of the residence.

Mrs. M. McKenna of West Eighty-second Street has bought a plot of land in the Pines section of Brightwaters, L. I., from the T. B. Ackerson Company, also a site for a bungalow.

Yonkers Properties Sold.

Gaul & Bell sold the Betrick house in Dunham Park, Mount Vernon, to V. C. Cruz of the Bronx; also a private residence on Lincoln Terrace to Mrs. E. Luce of Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold a property at Lawrence Park West to Charles L. Reierson of the Remington Arms Company. The property adjoins and will be developed in connection with Mr. Reierson's present holdings.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Joseph Kara a six-room stucco house on plot 40 by 100, located on Campbell Street at Woodbridge Lawns, Woodbridge, N. J.

Wyndiecrest, situated on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Lincoln Street, Montclair, N. J., has been sold by Mrs. George J. Taylor to former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck. The property is situated on the hillside and has a frontage of 330 feet on Madison Avenue and over 300 feet on Lincoln Street. The property has been held at $50,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers of Montclair were the brokers.

At Mountain Lakes, N. J., J. S. Maurer has purchased house No. 249 with two adjoining plots on Ball Road. Joseph J. Keegan bought house No. 226 on Morris Avenue, with large well-wooded plot. Adele M. Morgan has purchased house No. 134, with three adjoining plots, and Willard Mack bought an estate on the Boulevard running down to the banks of Mountain Lake.

Bronx Park Commission Leases Offices.

Cross & Brown Company has leased 2,000 square feet of space on the eighth floor of the Foster Building, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, for Wood & Dolson to the Bronx Parkway Commission.

Queens Building Operations.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens during the past week have amounted to a total of 500,000. Three important factory additions and two moving-picture theatres were among the prominent operations for which application for permits were made at the Queens Building Bureau. There were 53 applications for new buildings estimated to cost $401,000, 82 applications for alterations and additions to cost $67,000, and 78 applications for plumbing to cost $32,500.

Halcyon Corporation Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, held yesterday, the following officers were unanimously elected: H. B. Davis, President; Alwyn Ball, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer; Harris Wilson, Secretary. The Directors for the ensuing year are H. B. Davis, Alwyn Ball, Jr., Harris Wilson, Cornelius Vanderbilt Barton, and John A. Griswold.

The Halcyon Real Estate Corporation is the company that took over all the desirable assets of the New York Real Estate Security Company and is the reorganization growing out of the Bondholders Protective Committee, which consisted of Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Archibald Russell, H. B. Davis, and George Leask.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 366 Washington Street to the Bothamley Chemical Company.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store adjoining the southeast corner of Ninetieth Street and Broadway in the new Astor Court apartment house, which is just completed, on the entire block, Eighty-ninth to Ninetieth Street, for a term of ten years to Xenophen Brown.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Charles G. Edwards, representing the Siebrecht Realty Company, the store at 1 East Thirty-eighth Street to the Belmore Lunch Company, and for John J. Burton the store at 61 Gold Street to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for Josephine del Drago the store at 72 West 100th Street to Thomas Lavin.

George A. Brettell has leased the tenement at 2,364 and 2,366 Third Avenue for the Armour estate to a Mr. Kantrowitz.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for a term of years for the McDermott Dairy Company to the United States Motor Car Company the one and four-story stable located at 523 to 529 West Thirty-eighth Street, covering a plot 100 by 98.9. The building is to be remodeled into a garage from plans by John J. Lawlor.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company for a short term to Max Marcus the store at 47 Church Street and also a portion of the ground floor in the McCreery Building, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

H. J. Foss has leased the building 550 West Forty-first Street to the Empire Funeral Supply Corporation for a term of five years.

Realty Notes.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction today at 2 P. M., on the premises, to the highest bidder, forty-one lots at Mamaroneck, N. Y. They lie on Fenimore Road, Fayette Avenue, Northrup Avenue, Ogden Avenue, and Centre Avenue, within three blocks of the Mamaroneck railroad station.

J. Clarence Davies has placed for August Nitsch and Victor Zambetti four building loans of $4,500 each with which to erect four two-story private houses and garages on their property on the east side of Cannon Place, 175 feet south of 238th Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d Av, 408-12, s w corner of 29th St, 49.4x100, three three-story tenements, with stores, and three two-story rear buildings; Troy Savings Bank against A. E. Chase et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $44,801.74; taxes, &c, $2,768; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Heck St, 763, w s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story house; Jos. Kalikow against Samuel Popper et al; R. H. Levy, attorney; due, $2,784.25; taxes, &c, $351.07; prior mtg $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

Interior lot, 25x50, 111.8 ft from e s of Townsend Av, 158.8 ft s of Belmont St; G. T. Painter, executor, against J. A. Woolf et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $426.68; taxes, &c, $80; to the plaintiff for $100.

By Henry Brady.

Townsend Av, e s, 96 ft s of Belmont St, 42.8x147x irregular, vacant lot; A. E. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $2,654.14; taxes, &c, $200; to Ralph A. Stern for $3,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bronx River Av, e s, 100 ft s of White Plains Av, for a one-story frame platform, 40x30; Clason Point Park, Inc., Albert R. Bowness, on premises, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $700.

Jennings St, s e corner of Stebbins Av, for a one-story brick store, 50x42.2; Mrs. Mary Stevens, 1,372 Stebbins Av, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

University Av, 2,198, for a one-story stone garage, 22x28; Franklin D. Griffin, on premises, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $500.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 30x40 ft s of 178th St, for a two-story brick garage, 68.2x112.6; F. & S. E. Hanstock, 4,312 Park Av, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,801 Carter Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Davidson Av, n e corner of Buchanan Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 90x153; Jessup Building and Construction Co., W. Sauld, 1,407 Jessup Place, President, owner; George H. Orichel, 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $110,000.

60th St, 243 and 245 West, for a two-story auto station, 50x95; R. Carvel, 608 West 137th St, owner and architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 1, n w corner of 43d St, to a fourteen-story store, office building, and loft; Camolin Realty Co., premises, owner; Seymour & Schonewald, Grand Central Terminal, architects; cost, $20,000.

Plimpton Av, 1,433, s s, one-story brick garage, 48x88; John J. Conway, 557 West 169th St, owner; Lloyd J. Phyfe, 1,451 University Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Brook Av, n e corner of 136th St, to four five-story brick tenements; Louis Reichardt, 640 East 138th St, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CATHARINE ST, 48, s w corner Madison St, 38ft; stores and basements; Bernard F. Golden to Ignatz Weisberger, 59 Catharine St, 5 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wechsler, 61 Park Row.....$1,620

DUANE ST, 186, store and floor; Lena Goldstein to John H. Rusch, 312 New York Av, Jersey City, N. J., 1 year from May 1, 1917; attorney, A. Hall, 98 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J.....$1,300

3D AV, 934, n w corner 56th St, store and basement; Patrick Meenan to Bernard Murphy, 167 East 56th St, 15 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$2,700

11TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, runs w 150x s 98.9x w 25x s 98.9 to n s of 24th St, x e 175 to avenue x n 100.6 to beginning, all; Daniel K. De Beixedon et al, to William M. Barrett as President Adams Express Co., 61 Broadway, 10 years from April 30, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Co.; taxes, &c.....$9,100 and $11,000

11TH AV, 571, all; Adolph Duncker to James Mullen, 445 West 43d St, extension of lease 5 years, from June 30, 1925; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$2,200

24TH ST, 428 West, s s, 448 ft e of 10th Av, 14.8x80, sale of building and all title to leasehold; Giovannina, wife of Angelino Sartirana, to Cath. Boyle, 428 West 24th St, May 1; attorney, John E. Prendergast, 30 East 42d St.....$1

139TH ST, 608 and 610 West, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 125x99.11, all; Pinta Realty Co. to Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$18,500

Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,207, all; Elizabeth Sohmer to Charles Dworshak, 1,207 Hoe Av, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, William Hecht, 309 Broadway.....$480

THIRD AV, 2,553, store; John M. Heins to Gerardo Ferrone, 181 Lincoln Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, G. Ferrone, 2,553 3d Av.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

39TH ST, 10 East; Manhattan Office Partition Co. against Naola Corporation, owner; A. Keyes & Co., contractors.....$222

157TH ST, 540 and 542 West; Emanuel Kalisch against Columbia Heights Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$87

CANAL ST, 351 to 355; Frank Friedman against Habershaw Real Estate Corporation, owner; West Star Roofing Co., Inc., contractor.....$175

129TH ST, 110 East; Henry F. Eschen against A. S. Nichols, owner; James Taggert, contractor.....$102

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,023, 1,025, 1,027, and 1,029; East Star Roofing Co., Inc., against Hereford Realty Co., owners; Louis Margulies and Hereford Realty Co., contractors.$30

181ST ST, s s, whole block front between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Av, 66.8x145.6; Abe Elg against H. S. & S. O. Crystal, Inc., owners; Benjamin Schwartz, contractor.....$267

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,099; Stone Wood Engineering Corp. against Harlem Eye and Ear Infirmary et al; Dec. 31, 1915.....$465.24

8TH AV, 693 and 695; Sutphin & Myer against Forty-fourth St Amusement Co, Inc, et al; Feb 19, 1916.....$244.91

Bronx.

136TH ST, 345 East; Oscar F. Peterson against Margaret M. Weill et al; April 13, 1916.....$100.00

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,081 to 1,089, and 64th St, 206 East; Katharine S. Galbraith and Jane Sanders to Lion Havre Holding Co., Inc., to erect a three-story garage and store, five payments.....$30,000

Bronx.

VICTOR ST, e s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, 50x95; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Conti Bros. Realty Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, fourteen payments..$29,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WATER ST, 336 and 338; Margaret A. Norris against Charles E. Page et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. K. Brown.

124TH ST, 85 and 87 East; 118th St, 71 East; Grand Av, 2,469; John J. Regan against Walter J. Regan et al., partition; attorney, I. N. Williams.

Bronx.

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 100.8x144.5; Max Siegel against William Henderson, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, C. Y. Palitz.

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CHARMING COLONIAL COTTAGE, located in exclusive Westchester section; nine rooms and two baths, garage, and acre of land for rent, furnished or unfurnished; commutation facilities excellent. Address A. K. Wright, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Rent, furnished, four Summer months, near Scarsdale Station, 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre of land; garden; garage; $800. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Will sacrifice for quick sale beautiful house at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; agents not wanted. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story stone; electric light; $7 000. R 136 Times.

SALES AND RENTALS.

Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

New house; seven rooms and bath; large cellar and attic; all modern improvements and heat; about a half acre; large barn and wagon shed; North Freeport; five minutes to stores and trolley; near water; $3,800. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story stone; electric light; $7 000. R 136 Times.

SALES AND RENTALS.

Ander

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Low pressure prevails generally except in the South, with principal centres of depression over Alberta and Nevada, and there were rains in the Atlantic States from North Carolina to Southern New England, the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are generally higher and above the seasonal average over the interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the Plains States, while west of the mountains they have fallen, although they are still considerably above the seasonal average over the interior districts.

Except for local rains Saturday in Southern New England and on Sunday in the northern upper Lake region, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday and of the Mississippi River, it will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday, Sunday, fair.

Northern New England—Rain Saturday, Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....70	56	4 P. M.....70		60
9 A. M.....68	58	6 P. M.....68		60
10 A. M.....64	60	8 P. M.....66		54
12 M.....64	58	10 P. M.....65		53

The barometer in 214 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 56; maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.64 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.—Loss.
12:01—324 W. 67 St.; R. H. Jackson....Slight
12:05—106 E. 7 St.; Cath. McKenna....Slight
4:40—38 E. 16 St.; not given.....Slight
4:50—1,788 Madison Av.; Julia Jacobs....Slight
4:50—St. Nicholas Av. & 167 St.; tenton Cushman's Sons .....Not given
9:20—70 W. 68 St.; Oxford Realty Co...Slight
9:58—91 Manhattan St.; McDermott Dairy Co. .....None
11:30—Ft. of Willis Av.; N. H. R. R....Slight
P. M.
1:01—535 E. 135 St.; Joseph Mangoli...Slight
2:00—10 W. 84 St.; Florence Meiser....$50
2:45—1,870 2 Av.; Thomas Reardon....Slight
3:00—411 E. 171 St.; Wm. Langsberg...Slight
7:15—Mosholu Av. & Rockwood Terrace; (auto.); Wm. C. Ingrim.....$1,000
7:15—1,000 Madison Av.; Sarah Milner..$2,000
7:30—1,028 Brook Av.; Sidney Lourl....$50
11:10—84 Elizabeth St.; Vito Celmi....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Col. H. Taylor, Corps of Engrs., from the city of Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as Engineer of Eastern Dept., and by letter to Chief of Engrs. for assignment to other duties.

Capt. T. J. Hanlker, 2d Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective May 24, will report not later than May 15 to Commanding Gen., Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster of that dept.

1st Lt. L. D. Porter, Inf., C., from duty on staff of the Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, effective about June 15, then report to Coast Defense Commander for assignment.

Col. W. C. Rafferty, C. A. C., upon arrival in United States and after any leave granted, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty.

Resignation of 1st Lt. O. J. Cook, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., Inf., is relieved from present duties with organized militia, effective June 12.

1st Lt. R. C. Burleson, 3d F. A., from temporary duty with organized militia, May 16, then proceed from New York City to Tobyhanna, Penn., and rejoin his proper command.

Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, C. A. C., upon arrival in United States and after leave already granted, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty as Fort Commander, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. P. Bostwick, C. A. C., from duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about May 31, then to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for assignment.

1st Lt. W. R. Nichols, C. A. C., from duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about May 31, to Coast Defenses of Boston for assignment. He is relieved from assignment as Instructor, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. L. L. Pendleton, C. A. C., from present duties in Tokio, Japan, July 10, then to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for assignment.

1st Lt. H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., from duty in office of Judge Advocate, Western Dept., to this city for duty in office of Judge Advocate General of the army.

Maj. J. H. Ford and Capt. R. C. Heflebower, M. C., to Columbus, N. M., for temporary duty with 16th Inf.

Following Captains of M. C., from duty at posts specified to Columbus, N. M., for duty with Ambulance Co. 3: J. M. Coffin, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., and D. F. Maguire, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capts. E. King and F. Kramer, M. C., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at the base hospital, and by letter to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept.

Maj. W. E. Voss, M. C., to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty with 1st Cav.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., 2 months; Capt. C. Deems, Jr., 6th F. A., from May 15 to Aug. 14; Maj. R. R. Miller, M. C., 6 months, he will sail for the Philippines about Sept. 5 instead of July 5; 1st Lt. H. S. Rush, Dental Surg., 20 days' extension, and 1st Lt. F. W. Brown, 17th Inf., 1 month and 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Ens. H. J. Parmalee, the Louisiana to the Milwaukee.

Surgs. W. M. Garton, Fleet Surgeon, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to Charleston Yard, and S. S. Rodman, Charleston Yard, to completion fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Surgs. W. N. McDenell, Boston Naval Hospital, to the Pennsylvania, and C. C. Wood, to Boston Naval Hospital.

P. A. Paymr. F. E. McMillen, and A. G. Hearne, from duty in Haiti to Boston Yard, Mass., as Assistant to Supply Officer; C. Chatterton, from duty in Haiti, to Indian Head proving ground, Md., as Pay Officer and Supply Officer; E. H. Van Patten, from duty in Haiti, to Norfolk Yard, Va., as Assistant to Supply Officer; M. H. Philbrick, from duty in Haiti, to Philadelphia Yard, Assistant to Supply Officer; S. Hempstone, from duty in Haiti, to New York Yard, New York; H. N. Snyder, from duty in Haiti, to New York Yard, Assistant to Supply Officer.

Assistant Paymrs. F. C. Bowerfind and E. H. Barber, from duties in Haiti, to New York Yard, Assistants to Supply Officer.

Gunner E. A. Whited, the Tennessee to flagship, Atlantic Fleet.

March, G. S. Dean, the Railbow to the Pittsburgh.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, May 4:

P. A. Surgs. J. A. Bass, the Brooklyn to the Galveston, and W. Chambers, the Galveston to Marine Guard, American Legation, Peking, China.

Asstt. Surgs. W. H. Massey, the Abarenda to the Monocacy; W. B. Hetfield, the Monadnock to the Monterey; C. S. O'Brien, Olongapo Hospital to Canacao Hospital, and R. G. Davis, Canacao Hospital, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chicago off Race Street, Philadelphia; K-1, K-2, Ohio, Ozark, and the Worden at Hampton Roads; Pampanga at Shamokin; San Diego at Tilburon; 5th at Richmond; Tennessee at Norfolk, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

Sailed—Benham, Newport for Annapolis; D-1, D-2, D-3, and Tonopah, Block Island for New London; Denver, Topolobampo for San Blas; Hector, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Kanawha, Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; Maryland, San Francisco for Bremerton; Missouri, Lynnhaven Roads for Annapolis; Nero, San Francisco for San Diego; Ranger, Washington for cruise; Sacramento, Hingham Bay for Port au Prince, and the Wisconsin, Lynnhaven Roads for Annapolis.

The Oklahoma, now at Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed to New York upon completion of certain authorized work.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given on the evening of May 27, in the De Witt Clinton High School, by the students of that school, for the benefit of the School Art League. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Florence Levy, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, or M. G. Michaels, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

An association is to be formed of the parents of children attending P. S. 73, Brooklyn.

A Shakespearean pageant will be given by 150 pupils of P. S. 85, Brooklyn, on May 9 and 10, at 8 P. M., at P. S. 178. It will be for the benefit of the School Athletic fund.

A meeting of the teachers on waiver, who do not hold the promotion license, will take place at 4:15 P. M., on May 9, at the City Teachers' Club, 302 Madison Avenue, to-day.

The defeat of the Teachers' Pension bill will be celebrated by the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, at the Hotel Majestic, this evening.

The annual luncheon of the Alumnae Association of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, will be held at the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, at 1 P. M. to-day.

There will be a discussion of the Gary plan at 8 P. M., on May 12, at the Brooklyn Civic Club, 127 Remsen Street.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for female charity application investigator is announced. Those who received a rating of more than 17 are as follows:

Julia C. Clark, 25.50; Belle Hunter, 21.50; Margaret Gentile, 21; Mrs. Isabel T. Mullen, 20.50; Katherine Carroll, 20; Mary Dormley, 20; Mary E. Cray, 19.50; Mary E. Clark, 19.50; Rose Hodon, 20; Marion H. Law, 24; Mrs. Isabella von Grocholski, 24; Mary Mullen, 22; Nellie M. Skidmore, 21.50; Mary E. Minneith, 21.50; Bessie Hamburger, 20.50; Abbie Gallagher, 20; Mrs. Helen C. Hubbell, 20; Margaret Hyde, 19; Anna A. Clare, 18.50; Hilda N. Goldsborough, 18.00; Mary A. Duffy, 17.50; Annie Jennings, 17.50.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant in poisonous plant investigation, for men only to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of not exceeding from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. As insufficient numbers of applications have been received for examinations previously announced for this position, qualified persons are invited to enter this examination. The duties will be to assist in investigations of the effects of poisonous plants upon animals, the work being carried on during the Winter in the laboratories in Washington and during the Summer at field stations. In addition to the educational qualifications the applicant should be resourceful and willing and able to adapt himself to the exigencies of camp life. Competitors will be examined in botany, zoology, elementary chemistry, thesis, education, and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, such training have included courses in zoology, botany, and elementary chemistry, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., REAL ESTATE, 25 PINE ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner.—To dissolve partnership in splendid corner apartment house on Amsterdam Av. at a reasonable price and reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply Charles Leopold, 543 and 545 10th Av.

Four story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St., 2d Av., opposite park. Buhlan, 206 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalows, 3 rooms and porch; gas, water, sewer, toilet; facing Pelham Bay; price $400 cash; 5c fare. Bungalows, Box 85, 2,900 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Free, beautiful illustrated bird's-eye of Long Island, showing best places to buy for home or investment. S 44 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three, four, and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $10 to $15 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 440 W.; or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., city; Orchard 3767.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator.

174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 6d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 309 Cortlandt.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

For Rent—Store, 33 West 43d St., suitable for any business; size 22x95; rent $1,500. SCUDDER, 391 East 149th St.

Private office; attendance; use of reception room; Christian office. Call Suite 908 Avolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

Beautiful back parlor, connecting room; suitable doctor, dentist; all conveniences. 103 West 45th.

Loft to rent, 50x80, or half loft, 50x45, with elevator and steam heat. 310 and 312 West 39th St.

Parlor store near 5th Av.; splendid workroom, Wallace, 8 West 46th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 18 East 17th St.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let.—Furnished.

To Rent for Summer Season.—Well-furnished 9 rooms and bath; extra lavatory, garage, and servant room, and garden; 2 minutes from bathing beach, ten minutes from country club; convenient to Stamford railroad station. Mrs. Lucy H. H. Jennings, Shore Road, Sound Beach, Conn. Telephone Stamford 880.

Catskill Mountains, in Twilight Park, near Haines Falls, attractive cottage, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza; near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, etc.; restricted neighborhood; $400 season. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 69 Broadway, N. Y.

On Long Island Sound, good bathing, boating, fishing, golfing, motoring; 50 minutes from New York City, furnished for Summer, at $3,000 to $4,000, on or near the shore. Percy Adams, Box 84, Sound Beach, Conn.

Connecticut Beach house; four out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 525 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

Beautiful, artistically furnished cottages; bathing; modern improvements; yearly or season; 30 minutes. H. W. Wier, 253 West 34th St.

Sublet, $65 seven-room apartment for $55; high-class elevator house. Inquire Goldberg, 515 West 143d St.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished cottage for rent; South Brooksville, Summer resort, near shore; pleasant location; terms reasonable. May Black, Box Brooksville, Me.

Three furnished cottages; 5 rooms; beautiful Pine Grove; $150 season; 85 miles. Anderson, Huguenot, Orange Co., N. Y.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath. Arverne, L. I. J. Dorman, 980 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath. Arverne, L. & I. J. Dorman, 980 DeKalb Av., B'klyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—Modern house, garage. Kayser, 217 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished house for Summer months on North Shore of Long Island, or on the Sound, within one hour's commuting distance on L. I. R. R. or N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; sitting room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, 4 master's bedrooms; second floor with bath and toilet; third floor 2 servants' rooms, bath, and toilet; grounds about 100x180 feet, with garage. W. B., P. O. Box 387 Madison Square.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.

Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.

Rooms with board; references; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

57TH, 345 WEST.—Double and single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large, small rooms; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private bath, steam heat, electricity; Southern cooking.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 261 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; private bath; double and single; private house; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

72D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; well-appointed house; unsurpassed table; table guests.

265 WEST 73D ST.

Elegant suite, two large rooms; private bath; superior table. Mrs. Frances Mayer.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board; near Riverside Drive; subway.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; hotel accommodations; table board.

76TH, 246 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms; beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surrounding; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Hall room; excellent table; refined house; table guests; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOM WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 100-108-110 WEST.

Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; hot water; hotel accommodations; table board.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surrounding. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; refined private family; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; private baths; excellent table; refined locality; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; beautiful Summer location; every convenience; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

112TH, 500 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room; suitable for couple or three, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room; scrupulously clean; all conveniences; exceptional table; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, near beautiful Riverside, healthiest, most delightful section, the Audubon; bright, cool rooms; good meals; every comfort; low rates; call or write for pamphlet. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 836.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; dressing room; reasonable; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Suite, with board; two, $25 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suitable for young people; reasonable; references.

21 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH. Attractive house; rooms; board; table guests.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; tennis, boating; one hour Wall St. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Trained nurse will give excellent home and care to few semi-invalids; $10 to $15. X 224 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

ROOMS, double, single; every convenience; 3 minutes from train, trolley, and beach. T., 14th Av. and 27th St., Beachurst, L. I.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Beautiful country place; 35 minutes out; one minute to station; $8-$12; conveniences. 720 West Grand St., Elmora, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, Lockwood House.—Open May 28. Particulars 102 West 74th, city.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young couple, with daughter, 12, seek accommodations for Summer months with refined private family who own or contemplate renting a country house in select locality; must be within reasonable commuting distance; references exchanged; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address Country, Y 219 Times Annex.

Two gentlemen want board near L. I. Sound; June 1; commuting distance; tennis; private family preferred; state prices. S 49 Times.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. M. E. Farrell, 15, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 7; E. Nelson, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 7; A. Hine, 158, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 7; J. J. McKillup, 160, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 8.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. M. A. Walsh, 70, 10/30 A. M., Mar. 4, during disability.

Fire Department.

Retired: Capt. F. M. Fuchs, Eng. 168, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., May 6.

Special leaves: Firem. 1st Gr. J. A. White, H. & L. 4, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 5; Firem. 1st Gr. G. F. Casey, H. & L. 22, 36 hours, 8 A. M., May 6; Capt. F. J. Mauser, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 6; Firem. 1st Gr. E. V. Robinson, Eng. 212, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 8.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

THAYER, HORATIO W., (Dec. 18, 1915;) net estate, $133,314; Mrs. Charlotte E. Thayer, widow, $81,314; Francis Thayer, son, $20,000; H. Winslow Thayer, son, $15,000; Mary Thayer Lake, daughter, $15,000; Helen W. Thayer, daughter-in-law, $1,000; and Clara Ellison Townsend, sister-in-law, $1,000. Assets: Bank, $2,000; personalty, $40; stocks and bonds, $130,085. The largest holdings were 440 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co., appraised at $25,900; 150 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. pref., $15,-281; 250 shares Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. com., $15,000; 270 shares United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, $32,930; 202 shares U. S. Steel com., $17,271.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

KAUFMAN, LENA, (April 18;) left more than $1,000, to be divided equally among her children, William G. and Emma Kaufman and Carrie Wolf.

RYAN, DANIEL, (April 23;) left more than $7,000. His nieces and nephews, Alice, Agnes, Daniel, and Matthew Ryan, receive $1,000 each. There were other smaller bequests.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractively furnished apartment, eighteen-foot living room, with three windows; large bedroom, small kitchen; elevator, telephone, piano; near Gramercy Park. 144 East 22d.

Attractive and completely furnished six rooms and bath; all outside and sunny; moderate rental; immediate possession. Apt. 11, 55 East 10th St.

17th St., 122 East.—Quaint, unusual studio, open fireplace; one, two or six rooms; artistically furnished; $75. Mornings.

Lexington Av., 221.—Furnished kitchenette apartment 4 rooms and bath, reasonable, from May 15 to Oct. 1. Lawrence.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $35, $40, $50 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions issued for unfurnished apartments; and must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618, 8th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high-class; beautifully furnished 3, 5, 6 rooms; shower bath; all night service; rent $50 to $110 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone, Riverside 2993.

Attractive, cozy apartment, 5 rooms and bath, to sublet furnished, from June 1 to November (possibly longer); near Columbia University. 514 West 114th St., Apartment 3. Phone 1417 Morningside.

Two and three rooms, well furnished; elevator apartment hotel; one block "L"; near subway; terms moderate; also studio apartment, with north light. The Beverwyck, 39 West 27th St.

45 Pinehurst Av., corner West 170th; six rooms, bath; front; very desirable; fully furnished; rent $60 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 12, Phone 6700 St. Nicholas.

Sublet.—$70; beautiful six-room apartment, Riverside Drive and 79th St.; convenient to bus line and 79th St. subway station. Quinn Hudsonia, 316 West 79th St.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet, attractively furnished, five-room, modern apartment, overlooking Hudson and Claremont Inn; exceptional opportunity; $65.00.

138th, 651 West.—Apartment, rooms, studios; seven acres ground. Hudson River; boathouse; garage; piazza; subway; home conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Elegantly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; family leaving city May 25 to Sept. 25. Apply Kasner, 220 West 98th. Phone 1427 River.

47th, 132 West. (Felix Portland.)—Select suite, 2 rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American and European plan.

Large, handsome apartment; cool, southern exposure; 8th floor; telephone, electricity; immediate possession; $90 monthly. Parker, 120 West 95th.

96th, 342 West, (Near Subway.)—Apartment three rooms; kitchenette; front; beautifully furnished; elevator; $15, including gas, electricity. Mason.

Sunny, luxurious six-room apartment; Broadway corner 116th; May 1st-Oct. 1 or less; bargain. H 252 Times Downtown.

1 WEST 85TH ST.

Fastidiously furnished apartment; 4 or 5 large, light rooms; strictly first class.

Furnished, sublet apartments. J. Wicklliffe Gray Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 5074.

Handsomely furnished, six rooms; linen, silver, piano; May-October. Phone 5880 Gresley.

94th, 1 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; ninth floor; southern exposure; sublet for Summer.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen; all cars convenient. Garrett.

115th, 804 West.—Sublet comfortably furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Superintendent.

153d, 445 West.—Charming five-room suite exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment. Kinghaven. Phone Audubon 6300.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished, 3-4-6 large rooms; kitchenette; piano, linen, silver; Victrola. Coyle, 147 West 82d St.

Riverside Drive, 405, (corner 110th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Broderick.

Furnished—West Side.

Riverside Drive, 486, (West 116th.)—4 rooms and bath; May 15-Sept. 15; $65 monthly. Apartment 8C. Phone Platt, 8490 John.

Wadsworth Av., 90.—Six large, all light rooms; modern; choice residential avenue, near 181st subway; $32-$35. Supt.

A well-furnished six-room apartment for Summer months; reasonable. Supt., 181 West 73th.

113th, 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—8 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

Sacrifice beautifully furnished 7 large rooms, foyer, 2 baths; Hudson view. 914 Audubon.

110th, 430 West.—Five large, attractive, outside rooms; bath; $35; celebrated restaurant.

A very desirable two room and bath apartment; reasonable. Columbus 8897.

47th, 10 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; hot water; bath, $55.

57th, 264 West.—Southern lady would rent all, part, beautiful corner; modern; elevator.

114th St., 423 West.—Four, five rooms, bath, front, $40-$45; to October. Klink.

111th, 526 West, (near Broadway.)—High-class house, at $55. Apartment 1E.

Unfurnished—East Side.

70th, 35 East, (Apt. 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7-room apartment; one-half block from 5th Av.

86th St., 80 East.—Ground floor, 7 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements.

84th, near Lexington.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $35. Ford, 171 3d Av.

28TH, 52 EAST.—Skylight studio; modern improvements; decorated.

Unfurnished—West Side.

To sublet, unfurnished, in exclusive apartment house, 4 large, sunny rooms and bath, reasonable. Doherty, 7A, 644 Riverside Drive.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, northeast corner 81st st.; West End Av.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 607 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 8-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

Sublet, sacrifice, four-room apartment. 127 W. 82d. Mrs. Siegel, 5-D.

Sublet, sacrifice, high-class five rooms; southern exposure. 210 West 81st, 12D.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Splendid chance for dentist! 77th St., 103 West, desirable block, next to Museum; reasonable rent.

284-288 West 21st st.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 828 West 126th St. Agent on premises.

97th St., 308 West.—5-room apartment, 1st floor; all light rooms; immediate possession; rent $30.00. Fleming.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 8-room and bath, 618 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 99th St. & B'way, N.Y.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted to rent for Summer, apartment, three or four rooms and bath; east side preferred. Box 100, Times, 2 Rector St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS HOTEL, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Attractively, newly furnished rooms, studio; running water; bath; telephone.

48TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

46TH ST., 162 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all improvements; cheap. Horstmann.

57TH, EAST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone, service; references. Plaza 0087.

58TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,016.—Large, light room, bath; electricity; telephone; board optional. Schultze.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—Large front, sunny, clean room; refined; conveniences; small room; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

West Side.

11TH ST, 113 WEST.—Large room, 1 flight; one or two gentlemen; $7.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

23D, 258 WEST. — Rooms; single, $3.50; double, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Parlor floor; elegantly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; business residence.

52D, 43 WEST.—Two rooms; all modern, on first floor; handsomely furnished; private bath; unequaled for elegance; refinement.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; continuous hot water supply; electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful, large corner room; running water, electricity; modern; elevator.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3855.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with bath; private family; reference necessary.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Elevator; electricity; near subway; $6. Bartlett.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, private baths, suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; telephone.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; electricity; private family; all conveniences.

71ST, 141 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED; WITH, WITHOUT BOARD; COOL; INDUCEMENTS.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful large, medium rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath separate; single rooms; electricity.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, front; shower, electricity, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; high-class neighborhood; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 3 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; $4 up.

75TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; conveniences; private baths; $4, $12.

West Side.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite; other rooms; electricity, telephone; $4.50, $7, $12.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large airy, front room, kitchenette; all conveniences; unusually reasonable.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Attractive front room, twin beds; single rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable furnished front room, with lavatory; Summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms; telephone, reception room; $4 up.

78TH, 180 WEST.—Newly furnished house, handsomely appointed large, small rooms; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every conveniences and references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths with shower;

2,500 CLOAK WORKERS WILL RETURN TODAY

350 Independent Manufacturers Seek Settlement with the Unions.

FEDERAL AGENTS ASK FACTS

Protective Association Said to Have $250,000 to Aid Weak Members to Continue Fight.

Of the 1,800 independent clothing manufacturers in the metropolitan district, according to labor union figures, 350 had made application for individual settlements with the striking Cloak and Suit Makers Union last night; of the 409 members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, two more—making three in all—had sought similar settlements, and arrangements had been made with ten manufacturers on the terms proposed by the union by which 2,500 of the 60,000 workers on strike will return to work today. About 7,000 are expected to return by next Monday.

On this showing the strike leaders maintained that they had won several lines of trenches in their war with the Manufacturers' Association; but at the offices of the Association, 220 Fifth Avenue, it was asserted that no important ground had been lost and that the manufacturers in the main line of defense were standing firm. All of those who have made or sought separate peace with the union, it was said, represented only a small part of the capital and employment of the industry.

It became increasingly evident yesterday that the issue in the strike is in this question of individual settlement. That the manufacturers are making efforts to keep their ranks unbroken is evident, and the extent to which the leading members of the Association are prepared to go in accomplishing this purpose was suggested yesterday in a seemingly trustworthy report that the Association had appropriated $250,000 for the protection against financial loss of the smaller manufacturers who might, by the press of creditors and unfilled contracts, be tempted to make peace with the union and reopen their factories.

Policy of Silence Maintained.

The policy of silence adopted by the association prevented official contradiction or verification of the report, but its accuracy was vouched for in what seemed responsible places. According to the report the association will obtain in extension of time on obligations, or, if this is impossible, assume the obligations of the smaller manufacturers whose support it desires to keep.

The union's reply to such a campaign by the association was the statement of those who have already made independent settlements and the prediction that more would follow them. Of chief importance among those who settled yesterday was Weinstein Brothers of 114 East Twenty-third Street, employers of 800 workers, and said to be the largest independent in the cloak and suit industry. By agreement with the union the firm's 800 employes will return to work on Monday morning. They will march from their headquarters in the East Side singing and carrying flags to their employer's lofts.

Another firm that signed the agreement with the union yesterday was that of Dilloff & Zimmerman of 39 West Thirty-second Street. This firm is a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and it was announced at the association's offices yesterday that the firm had not deserted and was still in good standing. I. Zimmerman, a member of the firm, admitted, however, that he had signed the agreement. He explained that he had been forced to do so because he was a manufacturer of dresses, though a member of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, and that the strike had closed his factory without affecting the factories of his competitors, all of whom belonged to the dress manufacturers' Association, which was on friendly terms with its workers. He did not know, he said, what action, if any, the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association would take against him.

Expelled from Association.

Lesser-Roggen Company of 7 West Thirtieth Street, former members of the association, it was learned yesterday, had applied for settlement with the strikers and had been expelled by the association. They made the second firm thus expelled, Edelson & Hand having been previously expelled on the same grounds.

All of the strikers who return to work will devote 10 per cent. of their wages to the strike fund, thus materially assisting those who remain out. Other aid to the strikers will probably come from the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, which is affiliated in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with the striking cloak and skirt makers. The officials of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union will meet this afternoon in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, to discuss plans for financially assisting the strikers. The union has 40,000 members employed in 800 factories, and itself conducted a successful strike last February.

William F. Kirk and Edward G. McGrover, special agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, went to the union headquarters at 32 Union Square yesterday in order to learn at first hand the conditions of the strike. It was also reported that representatives of the Department of Commerce would soon investigate the situation. Whether either of these activities will result in mediation or arbitration, or an offer of such, could not be learned. Both parties to the labor controversy said that they had not, and would not, seek intervention by mediators.

Seek Union Affiliation.

Benjamin Schlesinger, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, said yesterday that he had received an appeal from the 5,000 stock and shipping clerks in the cloak, suit and skirt factories who had been thrown out of employment by the strike, asking him to organize them into a union affiliated with the garment workers.

"We are exploited more harshly than are the machine workers," the appeal read. "It is not unusual for men and boys to toil from fifteen to sixteen hours a day without any compensation for the extra labor. We are now ready for organization because at this moment we realize the wrongs committed against us and our fellow workers."

The question presented, Mr. Schlesinger said, would be taken up by the proper committee of the union.

George Wishnack, Chairman of the Settlement Committee, said yesterday that, beginning next Monday, all manufacturers in the district below Twenty-first Street who made application for settlement at the committee's headquarters in the Broadway Central Hotel, and all manufacturers above Twenty-first Street at the Hotel Latham in East Twenty-eighth Street.

An editorial article which will appear in the May number of The Clothing Designer and Manufacturer, a manufacturers' technical journal, discusses the strike from the point of view of the employer and recommends a somewhat drastic remedy for the present labor troubles. The writer says that the strike, which began with a lockout by the employers, "is really an employers' strike against the union," which, for six years, "has imposed upon the industry a will untempered by policy." The article then says that the employers, "to secure freedom from strikes" and to "squelch competition," agreed to the protocol of 1910.

The article then relates the difficulties which began in May, 1915, and culminated in the lockout and strike. Concerning the present situation the writer says:

"This struggle is of vital import to all branches of the garment trades, especially as now the same element which had ruled the women's wear business was dominent in the men's clothing unions. The future labor policies in the entire sewing industry must turn on the outcome.

"It is a question as to whether the lockout, even if successful, will break the back of the movement. The mass of Jewish workers have long acquired the union habit, that is, the habit of depending upon the union for everything instead of their individual efforts. It is hardly likely therefore that the conditions which has existed will be changed unless a radical change in manufacturing methods are made."

The article recommends the removal of the factories to places outside of the present influence, and asserts that this would be in the interest of economy.

Owing to a typographical error in the account of the progress of the strike printed in yesterday's TIMES, the 1,800 independent manufacturers were referred to as being members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, which had, when the strike began, a membership of 409 other manufacturers.

1,500 CABLE WORKERS QUIT.

Perth Amboy Strike Interferes with Interborough Contracts.

Operations were discontinued yesterday at the plant of the Standard Underground Cable Company at Perth Amboy, N. J., when 1,500 men went on strike at noon. As soon as the men congregated around the plant Supt. C. C. Baldwin notified the police, and a squad of patrolmen was sent to the scene by Chief of Police Burke. The start of the strike was marked with little disorder, but policemen were placed on fixed posts at the gates of the plant.

The strike is a sequel to the walkout at the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, N. Y., where martial law was declared. The National and Standard companies are keen competitors, and when the men at the former plant received a two-cent-an-hour raise the men at the local plant wanted the same.

At a meeting in the afternoon formal demands were drafted, which will be submitted to the plant officials. Supt. Baldwin said that the company was unable to grant any further increase in wages, and that if the men did not return to work in a certain time the plant would be shut down indefinitely. The Standard company has large contracts with the Interborough Rapid Transit for cable, as well as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

There was little change in the strike situation in Jersey City yesterday. About forty pen cleaners and laborers struck at the Jersey City Stock Yards, at the foot of Sixth Street, in the morning and stoned the watchmen who put them out.

The largest strike in Jersey City is at the Mengel Paper Box Factory in West Newark Avenue, where 400 men and 200 women are out for a 10 per cent. increase and a Saturday half holiday. The second most important strike is at the Brady Brass Company's foundry, 170 Fourteenth Street, where 150 men have been out for some days for higher wages.

Continued labor troubles have caused the Corn Products Refining Company of Edgewater, N. J., to shut down its plant indefinitely. The closing of this large manufacturing plant will affect more than 700 men, most of whom are married. The Corn Products Company made one concession 'the last Winter, but a week ago another demand was made for an eight-hour day for ten hours' pay, and a 10 per cent. increase in wages and time and a half for overtime. The company held out on this proposition, with the result that the men walked out.

DEADLOCK ENDS CONFERENCE.

Owners of Tugboats and Engineers Fail to Agree.

The two days' conference between the New York Boat Owners' Association and delegates from the striking tugboat engineers held in the United States Barge Office at the Battery, under the auspices of Commissioners D. J. Keefe and R. B. Keating of the Department of Labor, ended at 5 o'clock last night in a deadlock. The towboat companies submitted a new scale of wages for the engineers, which was refused by the men on the ground that the increase was not sufficient, and they declined to go back to work on those terms.

T. L. Delahunty, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, who attended the conference at the Barge Office, asserted that the schedule proposed by the owners was too indefinite and entirely unsatisfactory. Commissioner D. J. Keefe said last night that the Boat Owners' Association and the members of the Marine Engineers' Association had agreed to meet next Monday for another conference to try and end the strike.

Although a number of the towboat companies have given in and are now operating their boats in the harbor, there are still nearly 400 engineers on strike and 350 tugs tied up at their piers. There are between fifty and sixty steamships anchored in the upper bay off Liberty Island, and the congestion of freight on the piers in the North and East Rivers, as well as Brooklyn and Jersey City, is so great that there is scarcely room to move on them. Unless some relief is given today, it was said, the steamships at the piers will have to discharge their cargoes into lighters instead of on the piers.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE PUT OFF.

Federal Mediator Takes Up Demands for Investigation.

The action of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Mediation Board, in offering to mediate between the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads and the 5,000 telegraphers and signalmen who threatened to strike, resulted yesterday in a postponement of the strike. All parties to the dispute accepted Mr. Hanger's offer, and he began his labors. Conferences, investigations, and recommendations will occupy the attention of all concerned for days or weeks, and a peaceful settlement is hoped for.

Mr. Hanger first received calls from Assistant Vice President Crowley and Eastern General Manager Tripp of the New York Central, President Perham and Vice President Pearson of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and President Adams of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America. Each submitted statements and figures and Mr. Hanger asked questions.

The matters to be settled are wages and recognition of the signalmen's union. This recognition is, perhaps, the more serious question and probably will be taken up first, for if agreement cannot be reached on that point a strike seems inevitable.

SEEK DISBARRED LAWYER.

Ex-Judge Hahn Fails to Appear in Court When His Case Is Called.

Ex-Police Judge Simon Hahn of Newark, who was recently disbarred for conspiracy and later indicted on the same charge, failed to appear in the Court of Quarter Session in Newark yesterday when his name was called. It was said at the office of the County Prosecutor that Hahn was probably in Boston recovering from a nervous breakdown. A capias was issued and detectives are now looking for Hahn.

Francis Gregory, who was also indicted with Hahn, pleaded not guilty and was released in $10,000 bail. Gregory's father, John Gregory, also indicted, was too ill to appear in court, and the clerk of the court went to his home in Irvington and accepted $10,000 bail for his appearance.

The indictments grew out of a threatened divorce suit that Hahn informed Charles M. Kase, a wealthy real estate man, he was going to bring against him as counsel for the husband of a colored woman. Rather than have the matter become public Kase settled the matter with Hahn for $25,000. The Gregorys, who conducted a private detective agency, received a large part of the money, it is alleged.

PRAISES THE TIMES CONTEST

Traffic Club of Newark Expresses Thanks in Resolution.

The Traffic Club of Newark has adopted a resolution thanking THE NEW YORK TIMES for its interest in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the New Jersey metropolis, manifested in the holding of an essay contest for the children of the schools of that city. THE TIMES arranged to award 500 Tiffany medals and 500 certificates to the pupils who submitted the best essays on the history of the city. As 32,000 pupils of the public and private grammar, high, and parish schools are eligible, the contest ceasing much interest and comment. It closes on May 15 and several weeks will elapse before the results can be announced.

The letter of the Traffic Club is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir—On behalf of the Traffic Club of Newark, made up of 350 of Newark's business men, who are interested in all of the improvements and activities, I beg to advise you of the following resolution passed at its last regular meeting, May 1, 1916:

"Resolved, That the Traffic Club of Newark convey in writing their thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for its interest in Newark's 250th anniversary celebration in arranging the prize contest among the school children of Newark for the best essays on the history of the city."

It seems to us that this cannot fail to benefit not only the children but the city by arousing in them a greater pride in and love for their city, an earnest desire for its progress in all good things, and to do their part now and in the future to assist in that work. Yours very truly,

A. HAMILTON, President.

The contest has also been praised by educators and the clergy.

AUTOISTS RACE FOREST FIRE

4,000 Acres In Atlantic County Laid Waste by Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., May 5.—The largest and most destructive forest fire of the season, which has been raging for several days in Weymouth Township, Atlantic County, was extinguished last night by the heavy rain, but not until it had laid waste more than 4,000 acres of woodland, including 1,500 acres of the Atlantic County game preserve. Yesterday the flames so alarmed the fire-fighters that word was telephoned here for men to come to their assistance.

During the progress of the fire John McGeary and Elwood Rossell, who were in an auto, were caught by the flames when they leaped the road, and for several miles had to dash through thick smoke and flying sparks.

Wild deer, rabbits, and other game were seen rushing about bewildered through the forests ahead of the fire.

Atlantic City Fears Election Riots.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 5.—Fearing there would be rioting and disorder at the polls here on Tuesday next when the vote is taken on a proposal to recall the Mayor and three City Commissioners, County Judge Shinn today directed Sheriff Joseph Bartlett to take personal command, with a large force of deputies, and patrol the city that day. The contest is between the supporters of Mayor Riddle and those of the Bacharach and Kuehnle faction. The County Board of Election has sworn in 616 challengers, four for each of the forty-three precincts. The police force has been doubled.

Arrested for Kissing Strange Women

PASSAIC, N. J., May 5.—James Meehan of Howe Avenue, an unmarried man of about 30 years, has developed a mania for kissing, according to the police. He is alleged to have entered the home of Edgar Watts, at 526 Main Avenue, where, Mr. Watts says, he threw his arms about a woman visitor and kissed her. She screamed and Meehan ran away. This was yesterday. Later in the day he returned and attempted to kiss Mrs. Watts, who was ill. Meehan says that he "got into the wrong house" and thought he was with friends.

Blue Serge WEEK—

A great many farsighted New York men have made most profitable use of this timely opportunity to buy

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30.

Don't YOU let today slip by without coming in—

Every one is doubly guaranteed as to style and fit and color fastness.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. | Open Evenings
246-248 West 125th St. |

Furnished Rooms

The New York Times:

I thank you for the success I have achieved by receiving numerous replies to my Furnished Room advertisement in your valuable newspaper, which enabled me to fill my rooms without the slightest difficulty. Lilian B. White, 562 West 145th St.

Through the Furnished Room and Boarders Wanted columns of The New York Times a large number of the more than 200,000 visitors who daily arrive in New York can be reached.

VINCENT says:

Spring Wraps

for men—a loosely draped oxford grey overcoat, ¼ silk lined, soft, rough, unusual, $16.50. Surprising—yes! but not unlikely when you know how little good clothes cost if sold by the maker and devoid of "bluff."

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st St.

SAVED CITY MILLIONS CRAVEN TELLS MOSS

Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission Defends His Work Here.

NEVER ASKED FOR INCREASE

Letter to Thompson Committee Resents Attacks and Asserts Salary Is Fully Justified.

After Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, left the witness stand on Tuesday he told Frank Moss, Counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, that there were certain matters, which, in justice to himself, he would like to have on the record. Counsel told him that if he would write what he wanted to say it would go on the record. Because of that promise Mr. Craven sent yesterday a letter to Chairman Thompson in which he answers fully inquiries of the committee which he believes questioned both his ability and honesty as an engineer and a public official.

Mr. Craven emphasizes the fact that during the thirty-two years he has been in the service of the city he has never asked any advancement in position or increase in salary. The question that was asked the Chief Engineer several times, and which he resents, was in reference to what he did to earn his salary of $20,000 a year. The question, he said, is one that he does not consider has any material bearing upon his position, for he would, he said, give proper attention to his obligations whatever his salary might be.

"In 1884 I was called to New York by certain prominent engineers who were identified with the preparation of the plans and contracts for the new Croton Aqueduct, and who knew of my experience in the mines of California and Nevada," Mr. Craven continues. "The new Croton Aqueduct work at the time was probably the largest piece of work which had been undertaken by the City of New York in an engineering way. On reaching New York I received an appointment by the Croton Aqueduct Commission as a Division Engineer, and had very considerable portion of the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct. This work consisted mainly of underground work, involving work in many respects similar to mining work. When this work approached completion, it was found that there had been a great deal of very defective work done by the contractors, and a legislative committee investigated the Aqueduct Commission, and I gave the committee my full assistance in exposing the character of work which had been done. This committee was known as the Fassett Investigating Committee, the proceedings of which are a matter of record.

Retained by New Aqueduct Board.

"It may be interesting to note that as a result of this investigation the then Mayor, Mr. Hewitt, forced the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature, and the then Aqueduct Commission was replaced by another commission, which, under the new law passed, was appointed by the Mayor of the city. I was one of the few engineers retained by the new Aqueduct Commission. It was generally recognized that my efforts in this investigation and my work in connection with the final completion of the Croton Aqueduct resulted in saving the city some six or eight million dollars, and the completion of the aqueduct I continued with the Aqueduct Commission and had charge of the construction of several large dams and reservoirs in the Croton Valley covering a period of four or five years. I was then put in charge of the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, a piece of work the contract value of which was about five million dollars. On the commencement of this work there was another change of commission on the election of a new Mayor, whom I will not mention by name.

"Certain conditions arose in connection with the construction of this work that as engineer in charge I refused to become involved in, and after opposing certain changes that were sought to be brought about, I was finally relieved of my position in charge of this reservoir work and sent to another portion of the work under the commission up in Westchester County."

Mr. Craven tells of his retirement from the Aqueduct Commission and being appointed Division Engineer and Deputy Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission and later Deputy Chief Engineer, Acting Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission with a salary of $15,000 a year, which was advanced to $20,000.

In 1910, Mr. Craven says, he assumed charge as Acting Chief Engineer, and immediately took up the consideration of the plans which had already been drawn for the tri-borough, parts of which in Manhattan and the Bronx, it was decided by the commission, to put under contract with a view of determining the advisability of drawing the plans in order to save money in the cost of construction.

"As a result," the letter continues, "I was convinced that the plans should be modified, and I succeeded in persuading the commission to materially modify the plans of several of the contracts that had been already let on Lexington Avenue, and to modify and readvertise the plans for other sections on Broadway and Lexington Avenue, including the plans for the Canal Street section. The result was an immediate saving in cost of construction of about $17,000,000, to which there will be added a further very large saving in the cost of track work, station finish, and operating expenses, the amount of which I will not attempt to state.

"In all my long experience as an engineer I have never before known anybody to question my ability or my honesty. I wish it distinctly understood that I have keenly felt the attacks made on me, which have been unjust and uncalled for in every respect, and have been in the nature of a brutal attempt to assassinate my character. I do not know by whom it has been initiated, or for what reason it has been done, but I resent it, as any honest man would resent it."

"OSCAR'S" SON SUES WIFE.

Wants to See His Boy Once a Week, and Wants Him Kept in New York.

In an effort to prevent his wife, Florence, from taking their fourteen-months-old son out of New York State, Leopold Tschirky, son of "Oscar of the Waldorf" brought habeas corpus proceedings yesterday before Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn.

The Tschirkys have been separated for some time and the child, Leopold, Jr., is living with the mother at 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan. The father alleged that he tried on several occasions to see the boy but was not permitted to do so.

He asked the court for the privilege of seeing his son every Sunday afternoon, and that the child be kept within the State. Justice Callaghan reserved decision.

Minister Nelson Morris Home.

Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, arrived yesterday from Bergen on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter. Before going to Chicago for a two months' holiday Mr. Morris will go to Washington to report to the State Department.

Policeman Sneezes and Breaks Rib.

ORANGE, N. J., May 5.—Sneezing too hard, Patrolman John F. McDonough of South Orange Township is laid up with a broken rib. When he gave a hard sneeze he doubled up quickly and felt something snap. Now he thinks the rib was weakened in an accident a few days ago when he stopped a horse and that the sneeze was all that was required to finish the job.

MORE LUSITANIA SUITS.

Five Litigants File Actions Aggregating $600,000.

In the Admiralty Branch of the United States District Court there were filed yesterday by A. Gordon Murray, an attorney of 68 Wall Street, complaints in five actions for damages aggregating $600,000 against the Cunard Line Steamship Company, because of losses sustained when the Lusitania was sunk by a German torpedo a year ago. The complaints are identical with that filed in the interest of Mrs. Davies Hopkins of Louisville, Ky., widow of Lloyd Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, who seeks $750,000 because of the loss of her husband.

Anna B. Mills of New Rochelle, as administratrix, in her action, asks $250,000 for the death of her husband, Charles Vietch Mills. Baya Niemark and three other administrators ask $100,000 for the death of Abraham Niemark of this city. Winifred H. Brown of Buffalo, N. Y., as administratrix, asks $150,000 for the loss of her husband, William H. H. Brown. Elizabeth Burke of East Providence, R. I., as widow of Ernest James Burke and mother of Alice and Dora Burke, asks $50,000 damages, and a like amount is asked for by Allison Buchanan of Pottstown, Penn., who sues as representative of the parents and descendants of Mary Buchanan.

Preliminary notices of suits to be brought against the Cunard Line were filed through Hunt, Hill & Betts of 120 Broadway, for William Stevenson of Cleveland, Ohio, who will bring two actions, one as individual and the other as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Provan Stevenson; for Charles Hemisicker of Philadelphia, because of the death of Mary Floyd Kesser and Harry J. Kesser, and for Mary Barker Hodges of Philadelphia and Gertrude Adams of New York City, Hetty D. Allen of Philadelphia and William Chichton of Washington, D. C. There are now twenty-seven suits pending in the United States District Court against the Cunard Line.

MRS. FLAGLER MUCH RICHER

Woman Divorced as Incompetent Gains $873,000 in a Year.

The estate of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, who was divorced as an incompetent under the laws of Florida, by the late Henry M. Flagler, has increased $3,606,000 in the last five years, the increase in the last year amounting to $873,000.

These figures appeared yesterday in the report to the Supreme Court of John Quinn, who was appointed referee in the accounting of the estate of Andrew Freedman, who was the committee in charge of Mrs. Flagler and her affairs. The application for a judicial settlement was made by Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer, and the Guaranty Trust Company, the executors of Mr. Freedman's estate.

Mrs. Flagler's estate consists of securities, mainly Standard Oil stock, worth $5,597,764 and a cash balance of $127,212. The applicants credit themselves with $86,816 expended during the year and charge themselves with $5,811,782, leaving to the credit of the estate $5,724,967.

PLAN BIG SCIENCE MEETING.

2,000 Delegates Expected at Convention Here In December.

Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science living in New York City and vicinity met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New York Academy of Sciences in the American Museum of Natural History to arrange for the meeting of the association which will take place in this city on Dec. 26-31, inclusive, of this year. It is announced that this will probably prove the largest and most important scientific meeting ever held in America or elsewhere, in a circular issued by Professor J. McKeen Cattell, the acting local secretary. Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn presided at the conference. A motion was adopted recommending to the Council of the association that Columbia University be made the official headquarters. As there will be about two thousand delegates present, suggestions were made as to the hotels which might be used as section headquarters.

It was decided to appoint a reception committee of prominent men and women of the city who had shown their interest in scientific projects. The local members of the association will act for the present on the committee of Arrangements. The committee adjourned subject to a call from the chair.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Board of Education yesterday voted 5 to 3 against the reinstatement of Dr. John W. Carr as Superintendent of Schools, and decided to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the State Board of Education that Dr. Carr was removed because he made charges of graft in naming school architects.

NEWARK.—Dr. Frank O. Stockton of East Orange and Benjamin J. Meyers and John H. Fickler of this city were convicted yesterday in Judge Waddington's Court of conspiracy to defraud in connection with a medical institute.

BLOOMFIELD.—Carl Jaconowski of 340 Franklin Avenue fractured his skull with an axe after hearing that several members of his family had been killed in the war. He is in the Mountainside Hospital in a serious condition.

HACKENSACK.—Dr. Frank C. Stevens was arrested yesterday by Sheriff R. N. Heath on a writ issued in a counterSuit brought by his wife, whom he is suing for divorce. He gave $1,000 bail.

HACKENSACK.—John W. Terhune, an expert motor cyclist and one of the founders of the Motor Cycle Machine Gun Corps here, was seriously injured yesterday when he collided with a heavy truck. His brother Edward was killed several months ago when his motor cycle ran into a farm wagon.

PASSAIC.—Joseph Sheposky, 20 years old, who recently confessed to setting thirty-five fires, was sentenced yesterday to the State Reformatory by Judge Adam Klenert.

PATERSON.—Thieves stole $2,000 worth of uncut diamonds, platinum, and gold from the store of Leon Friedman, in Market Street, on Thursday night, effecting entry through the floor above, in which they cut a hole.

ORANGE.—J. Dudley Ballinger, Health Officer of Princeton, has accepted the office of Health Officer of this place, to succeed Frank J. Osborne.

SUMMIT.—The Y. M. C. A. here is to start a campaign to raise $26,000 on May 25 to pay off the mortgage and meet current expenses until Jan. 1.

TRENTON.—The convention of the Prohibition Party of New Jersey commences here on May 16. Virgil G. Hinshaw of Illinois and ex-Governor Sulzer of New York will make addresses. George D. Harger of New York is now touring the State in the interest of the five million enrollment movement, which aims to enlist that number of voters for prohibition.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Secret of the Church." Evening subject: "Shakespeare's Use of the Court Fool: an inquiry into the question as to whether that office should not immediately be established in Brooklyn, Washington, and the Country."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, "The Revolt Against Marriage."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn.
Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—"Is God Discouraged?"
Evening—"Does It Make Any Difference What We Believe?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector. Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Services at 11.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thurs. Evgs.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 56th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Afflicted but Happy."
8—"Remember the Lusitania."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN WILL PREACH at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Have We a Written Revelation from God? Is the Bible the Inspired, Infallible Word of God or the Fallible Word of Man?"
8 P. M.—"Do Christians at Death Go to Sleep and Remain Unconscious Till the Morning of the First Resurrection, When Christ Comes? Do the Unsaved Become Unconscious at Death and Remain Unconscious Till the Evening of the Second Resurrection at the Close of the Thousand Year Day of Christ, and Are They Then Annihilated?" (This Sermon by request.)
Friday night, May 12, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his address on "The Book of Exodus, the Book of Keys." The particular subject will be "Ought the Christian to Keep the Sabbath or the Lord's Day?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
11 A. M.—EX-GOV. GLENN of North Carolina, "Uncle Sam, Sober." 8 P. M.—A RAY PETTY, "Play Ball." First in series of baseball sermons.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A National Pentecost."
8 A. M.—"Why Accept Defeat?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.
A FREE opportunity is offered for training in choral music, part-singing, and music reading. Good voices desired for Choral Society. Apply any Monday, 7:30 P. M., 30 E. 31st St.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Gospel of the Leaves."
8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE—The Choir. Assisted by Miss Inez Barbour, (soprano.)

WASHINGTON HGHTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Reception to New Members.
8 P. M.—"When the Lusitania Sank."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wed., 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. ALFRED acWETH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "KINGS AND PRIESTS."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Memorial Service for Dr. Josiah Strong.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
Services 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 11, "A Market Place Prayer."
CHRISTIAN 3 P. M. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81.
CHURCH. 6, Tea; 7, Talk; 8, Sermon.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject: Pre-Anniversary Address. Newer Notes in Our Ethical Message.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
Carnegie Hall, Sunday, at 10:45.
Dr. Wise: "How to Prepare for Life: Must Youth Have Its Fling?"
All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "Light and Truth on the Relation of Religion and Education."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ATONEMENT WM. A. WOLFRAM, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St.
11 A. M.. Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D., Preacher. 8 P. M., Recital, Book of Job, by Mr. John Duxbury of England, first of two sacred recitals to illustrate the power of the Bible. No admission.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
Rev. C. C. MARSHALL at 11. At 8 P. M., W. W. MARTIN on Indiana; at 9:15 P. M., Gov. ROBERT B. GLENN of North Carolina.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way.
Rev. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Seven Ages of Man"—the Religious Idealism of Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11, Holy Communion. Preaching by Pastor.
8 P. M. "The Modern Timothy."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
48th St., Half Block West of Broadway,
"THE FRIENDLY CHURCH,"
T. BAILEY YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Communion. 8 P. M.—"Vultures That Steal Heaven Out of the Heart."
Special for the evening: Lost Soul: Alexander, Violinist. Testimony of ex-Convict.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

"Before one can begin to understand the Infinite he must begin to become infinite in his understanding."—Sears.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Is no other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Teaches a religion and worship which is BIG enough to see the GOOD in everything, even in the devil and his angels here on earth.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Subject: "The Lost Word."
Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION,
New Thought Church and School,
48th St. Theatre.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder.
Sunday, May 7, 3 P. M. Subject, "American Ideals."
MUSIC. PUBLIC INVITED.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
First Church of Divine Science.
Service 11 A. M. Hotel Astor.
Subject "Preparedness." W. John Murray, Pastor.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

DR. JULIA SETON, SPEAKER.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway and 63d St.,) at 11:15 A. M.
Tomorrow's topic: "Things to Remember."

HENRY FRANK,
Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st, East of Madison Av., Sunday night at 8.
CAN GHOSTS WRITE BOOKS?
"PATIENCE WORTH."
Come, hear about MODERN MIRACLE.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE, SUNDAY, 11:15.
International New Thought Alliance Day. Other speakers; good music; all welcome. Evening lecture at 8:15, 23 West 44th St.

UNITY SOCIETY,
25 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "The Light That Never Faileth."
8 P. M., ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

WALTER DE VOE.
New Thought Author and Lecturer, is at Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St. Instruction and Realization Groups daily at 4 P. M.; also Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 P. M. Suite 52